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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Fort Sumpter Question Still in Uncertainty.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

Important Appointments of Ministers and Consuls.

Speech of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, on the Condition of the Country.

The Arkansas State Convention Against Secession.

General Houston to be Superseded as Governor of Texas.

Proceedings of the Missouri and Virginia Conventions.

The Floyd Indictments Thrown Out of Court.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

CONCERNING FORT SUMPTER.

While the most prominent Republican Senators are unable to say definitely whether the order for the abandonment of Fort Sumpter has been actually issued, they all now concede that this policy has been definitely settled upon.

APPOINTMENTS MADE AND TO BE MADE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria.

HENRY S. SANFORD, of Connecticut, Minister to Belgium.

RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, Minister to Rome.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, of New-York, Minister to Denmark.

JAMES O. PUTNAM, of New-York, Consul at Havre.

FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine, Consul at London.

Gen. JAS. W. NYE, of New-York, Governor of Nevada.

THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

It seems probable that the latter will be warmly opposed in the Senate.

Mr. SANDFORD'S appointment delights the diplomatic corps and is warmly approved on all hands. The appointee is an accomplished linguist and an experienced diplomat. He was promptly confirmed and will leave for Brussels on Wednesday next.

Mr. BURLINGAME'S elevation to the third most important mission in Europe is also very gratifying to his numerous friends.

Gen. NYE will doubtless be Senator from the State of Nevada in less than five years.

CARL SCHURZ will be offered and will probably accept the mission to Portugal, which it is proposed to raise to the grade of a full mission.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, was tendered the position of First Comptroller of the Treasury, but declined for private reasons. He does not wish to leave Massachusetts.

R. H. DANA, Jr., is agreed upon for District-Attorney of Massachusetts. His nomination will be sent in in a day or two.

Strong efforts are being made to secure the Surveyorship of Boston to GERSHOM B. WESTON, of Duxbury, Mass. It is quite probable that he will succeed.

It is understood that the nomination of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, as Minister to Russia, is pretty much settled upon. It will probably go to the Senate to-morrow.

Several nominations from Border States are intended to be sent in immediately.

B. SQUIRE COTTRELL is settled upon for Consul at San Juan del Norte, *vice* BELL, nephew of "Extra BILLY" SMITH, of Virginia. This appointment is significant of the anti-fillibuster policy of the Administration. Mr. COTTRELL was former Consul at San Juan, and was removed under fillibuster influences to make room for Mr. BELL, who went down there originally with Col. KINNEY'S fillibustering expedition against Greytown. Mr. COTTRELL'S reappointment was urged by Commodore PAULDING.

JOHN F. RODMAN, formerly of North Carolina, is strongly pressed for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Engineer ARCHBOLD. He is supported by many leading Border State Union men.

Petitions with some ten thousand signatures have been presented against the continuance of Captain MEIGS as Superintendent of Public Works in this District.

Mr. HENRY SMITH was to day appointed Postmaster at Templeton, Mass.

The friends of Dr. LEIB think injustice was done him in the statement that he deserves nothing from a Republican Administration. He certainly was not with the Republicans in the Kansas campaign, but he brought forth fruits meet for repentance by arduous labor in the campaign last Fall.

GOOD FOR ARKANSAS.

Arkansas seems likely to reap a rich harvest from the turn of the tide of emigration hitherto steadily setting toward Texas from the Cotton States. The over-taxed people of South Carolina are already moving, and the Union State of Arkansas will add thousands of negro slaves to her laboring population during the present year, which must considerably advance the price of her river bottom cotton lands, and largely increase her material wealth and population. Texas loses all this by her act of secession, now attempting to be forced upon her people by a decided minority, who by TWIGGS' treason have become possessed of the necessary means of overawing the Union sentiment of the large majority.

The *Tribune's* statement, that the bill authorizing the New Granadian Claims Commission was engineered through Congress by an agent of the Panama Railroad Company is erroneous. The Commission was peremptorily provided for by the Convention negotiated two years or more ago.

A typographical error in yesterday's TIMES made me call Mr. WELLER, of California, an old political sot. It should be "rat."

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the Administration relative to affairs in the the South, and various rumors prevail in this connection; but information derived from authentic sources warrants the assertion that whatever movements may be in progress, they involve nothing whatever of a hostile design. On the contrary, they are in the direction of peace. It is generally agreed, however, that the military *status* of the gulf forts now held by the Federal Government will be preserved.

The two indictments against Gov. FLOYD in the Court here have been dismissed as untenable. The first was for conspiring to defraud the Government. The District-Attorney stated in open Court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and, with leave of the Court, entered a *nolle prosequi*. The second was for malfeasance in office, in issuing acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibits a prosecution where the party implicated has testified before a Committee of Congress touching the matter charged. This has been decided to be not a privilege of the witness but a mandate of law, and the case would have come to an abrupt termination on the fact appearing in the course of the trial. On the fact being submitted in advance to the Court by counsel on both sides the indictment was ordered to be quashed, as it could not have been maintained.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States will wait leisurely for the action of the Government. Great efforts are being made by distinguished gentlemen to effect a peaceful solution of the Southern complications.

The Government at Montgomery have no apprehensions of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said that the accounts published are gross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs in that quarter.

The Commissioners have information that the best of feeling exists between the Federal authorities and the officers in command of the Confederate troops, and that no danger of a collision is entertained.

The Senate, to day, confirmed the following nominations:

CHAS. F. ADAMS, Minister to England.

GEO. P. MARSH, Minister to Sardinia.

JAS. WATSON WEBB, Minister Resident at Constantinople.

H. S. SANFORD, of Connecticut, Minister Resident at Belgium.

WILLIAM S. THAYER, of New-York, Consul-General to Egypt.

PATRICK J. DIVINE, Consul to Cork.

GREEN CLAY, nephew of CASSIUS M. CLAY, Secretary of Legation to Spain.

FRANCIS QUEEN, Postmaster at Niles, Michigan.

HENRY SHOMO, Postmaster at Fremont, Ohio.

The Senate also unanimously confirmed the nomination of JOHN D. DUPREES, as Superintendent of the Public Printing. This appointment is popular. He will immediately take possession of and organize the new Government Printing Bureau.

Among other nominations, to-day, were the following:

ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria.

RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident at Rome.

THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, of New-York, Minister Resident at Denmark.

JAMES O. PUTNAM, of New-York, Consul to Havre.

Ex-Congressman FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine, Consul to London; J. W. NYE, of New-York, Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

The resignation of Capt. FRAZIER, of Mississippi, and Lieut. O. CANNON, of South Carolina, both of the army, were received to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TIMES AND THE FORT SUMPTER QUESTION—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ABANDONMENT AND SURRENDER—MILITARY POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—GEN. BRAGG AND FORT PICKENS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

The TIMES' article of Monday last in relation to the Fort Sumpter question, has attracted much attention here, because it presents the matter in a clear, comprehensible and effective light. Readers begin to comprehend the difference between the abandonment of a work which cannot be supplied except at an extravagant cost of money and life, and its "surrender." Hitherto a large class of men have treated the "abandonment" of the fort and its "surrender" as synonymous, and so they attached to the proposed abandonment all the odium which a surrender to traitors would involve. They forget that a good General always declines a battle the cost of which promises to be greater than its practical results—and that such abandonment of the field from which he retires is never considered a disgrace. The infamy would be in fighting a battle and sacrificing his men unnecessarily, for a mere sentiment, when nothing practical was to be gained.

The changes, if any, in the present *status* of our military positions at the South, so far as concerns the forts now occupied, and the Federal troops in Texas, must be decided upon purely military principles, and so they will be. If the Administration decides the necessity of preventing JEFFERSON DAVIS' forces from overrunning Mexico, then President LINCOLN will be compelled by a due regard to the rules of military strategy to reorganize the army now in Texas awaiting embarkation, return them to their abandoned military positions, make Indianola—which is a Union town, on Matagorda Bay—the base of his operations, and select San Antonio and Austin, which are firm Union cities, as the sites of arsenals and the proper and safe places for the necessary dépôts of commissary and quartermasters' stores. I perceive it is publicly announced that BEN MCCULLOUGH has recommended JEFF. DAVIS to call out a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the defence of the frontier against the Indians. Once in the field, these Rangers would, as a matter of necessity, in "punishing the Camanches," be compelled to chase them over the Rio Grande, and so on towards the Sierra Madre in Mexico. The Rio Grande once passed, and the integrity of the Mexican territory once violated, they would find a very natural disposition to *stay* there, and enjoy the fruits of a fillibuster enterprise, carried on under the cover of official duty. Then would follow a demand from Mexico upon the President of the United States that these lawless bands of American citizens should be restrained, and thus a serious complication would ensue. This is more easily and more cheaply avoided by sending the troops back to the frontier, or supplying their places with other regiments, which have not been demoralized by the treachery of a commanding General.

Similar rules of military policy must inevitably control the Administration in its action with reference to Forts Sumpter, Pickens and Taylor. Sumpter is nearly unapproachable by water, as one gun on shore is equal to fifty afloat,—especially when the one on shore is served from behind a low sand-bank, by sixteen men, and the fifty afloat have hundreds of men huddled together like sheep in a pen, behind a wooden wall, exposed to disaster by water as well as from the fire of the enemy. A steamer of three guns could do just as much towards blockading Charleston harbor as Major ANDERSON could in Sumpter if it was full of men and supplies; and if the Major, leaving a Corporal and three men in the fort to maintain the stars and stripes, comes away with the remainder of his command, the effect of the movement will simply be to transfer to another and more accessible position the struggle for the right of administration, or Fort Pickens will at once take the moral and political position now occupied by Sumpter, which is made untenable for want of provisions.

Gen. BRAGG, of the Army of the "Confederate States," is now in camp before Pickens, preparing to reënact there the scene of Charleston harbor during the last three months. No matter how extensive his warlike preparations, or how fierce his professions, Mr. DAVIS is a sagacious man, and is cool and prudent until his vanity is piqued or pride of opinion wounded. He is evidently anxious to avoid giving the first blow,—for he understands full well that while it is safe to deny in violent terms the right of the Federal Government to "coerce a sovereign State," his own people are not yet quite up to the point of readiness to sustain him in *coercing the Federal Government*. Now, suppose Sumpter abandoned, for the military reasons already indicated—in that case Mr. DAVIS must besiege Fort Pickens. Then Mr. LINCOLN must needs reinforce and supply that post, which can easily be done, as the way is open from the sea, and comparatively safe. Mr. DAVIS, in such event, must starve out Lieut. SLEMMER, as he starved out Major ANDERSON, or he must attack the fort. Will he attack Fort Pickens? Probably not, as the Administration desires peace,—while Mr. DAVIS also evidently prefers it, and the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are here, endeavoring to obtain a solution of the impending difficulties in such manner as to avoid war. But the investment of Fort Pickens will cost a great deal of money; and if our Government maintains it, the operations of the Secessionists in that quarter will prove an exhausting seton, running away with their money a good deal faster than their people will like to furnish it.

It is safe to conclude that the commercial and monetary classes of the North, interested in the protection of our Gulf commerce, need entertain no fear that either Pensacola harbor or Key-West will be abandoned by Mr. LINCOLN to the Confederate States,—to become the rendezvous of letters of marque, and from which private armed ships may sally out for the capture of our California treasure and steamers. England sets us a good example in retaining Gibraltar and Malta. Fort Sumpter has no such value and can be spared; while forts Taylor and Pickens are invaluable for the protection of our commerce, and must be maintained at every cost, just as long as supplies and reinforcements can be put into them. Pickens evidently was reinforced by the *Brooklyn*, and now must contain some three hundred well disciplined men. S.

PROBABLE COLLISION ON THE REVENUE QUESTION—WILL THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ESTABLISH INTERIOR CUSTOM-HOUSES?—THE ULTIMATE FAILURE OF THE NEW EXPERIMENT—THE VIRGINIA FIRE-EATERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

The Confederate States having made themselves foreign to the rest of the Union, and established a revenue system based on imposts, there seems to be no escape from a collision with them on the part of the United States authorities, unless they permit their tariff to be a dead letter as to the citizens of the Union. They may succeed in imposing duties on goods sent them by sea from the Northern Union, or more probably they will succeed in destroying the coastwise trade,—but what will they do with the internal trade? Will they, before being acknowledged as independent, venture to establish interior Custom-houses upon their Northern border? If they do, they will at once come into collision with the Border Slave States.

It will be the interest of the merchants of North Carolina and Tennessee, as well as other States on the Mississippi, to supply the Southern Confederacy with Northern-made goods, which have been specially adapted to that market, and immemorially used by the planters. Hitherto these goods have been carried by sea to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, as well as down the Mississippi and across the country. The effect of the Southern tariff on these Northern goods will be to transfer them to the Border States, for introduction into the Kingdom of Cotton through interior lines of communication. The attempt to tax them on the border will be resisted, and the effect will be alienation between the Northern and Southern Slave States.

It will be as much the interest of the buyers on the south side of the line to receive the goods free of duty, as that of the venders to sell them without restraint. Here, then, must be a leak in the Southern treasury, which they will find it difficult to stop. The force of custom is very powerful, and it will be a long time before the people on the two sides of the border can be reconciled to the idea of having a tax laid upon their trade. Unluckily for the success of the Southern revenue laws, the people on their own northern border are generally disaffected. This is the case in North Alabama and Georgia, especially while those of Northern Mississippi are luke warm in the cause of secession.

The revenue system of the Confederate States will be a practical nullity until these interior Custom-houses shall be established; and the Federal Government may therefore wait patiently until they make the attempt to levy duties, in the confident assurance that the experiment will alienate their own border citizens, and trading classes, while they, at the same time, serve to estrange the same classes, and all classes, in the Northern Slave States.

The Confederate States, if they succeed in securing the acknowledgment of their independence, will soon demonstrate to the world their incapacity for maintaining a really independent Government. They will make it clear to the nations that whatever forms of government may exist, Slave-holding States—especially such as depend chiefly upon slave labor, are essentially colonial in character—that they have not the elements of independence in them. They neither have, nor can have, the diversity of pursuits—the intelligent skill to engage in manufactures and commerce, which are essential to national independence. The Governments of Europe, out of respect to the monarchical form of government established in Brazil, have attempted to nourish that slave-holding country into national life. But its distance from Europe, its immense natural resources, and its considerable population have not enabled it to be independent. It is well known that the Governments of England and France have compelled it to give up the slave trade—a thing they would never have attempted with the United States, out of respect to the power of the Free North. The Confederate States will at once find themselves dependent on the Governments of Europe, and of the Northern Union; and we already see it stated that the French are calculating upon the recovery of Louisiana, as a colonial possession, and that the only terms on which they will consent to *protect* the new Republic, contemplate eventual emancipation.

The fire-eaters of Virginia are becoming desperate. They know that the great mass of the people are against them, and they have the audacity to threaten revolutionary resistance to the majority of their own fellow citizens. People at a distance may think that these threats of PRYOR and other demagogues are really portentious of evil times; but the slightest acquaintance with the style of rhetoric which is fashionable in the South, and with the actual state of the case, must satisfy intelligent men that there is nothing in it but wind. It is only the newest and latest figure of speech with which a Democratic demagogue attempts to awaken the attention of his audience, and really means no more than the common-place declamation of stump orators about "hard-fought battles," "glorious victory," "nailing the flag to the mast," &c., which we have become so accustomed to, as to have grown callous under. The idea of slave-ridden Eastern Virginia attempting to rebel against the almost Free Western half of the State, with its two-fold majority of white population, is simply ridiculous. Eastern Virginia has about as many slaves as whites, and is only not quite so poor and helpless as South Carolina, and therefore not quite so addicted to gasconade. It may be hoped that her Pryors, Wises and Daniels will in a fit of disgust betake themselves to the Cotton Confederacy; add if they really desire to serve their country acceptably they will hie themselves away by the first train.

It is said that the large slaveholders will leave Virginia, unless she secedes. There can be no doubt that they will leave if she does secede, and in either case they will greatly promote the public welfare. Mr. BRUCE, of Halifax, the wealthiest slaveholder in the State, told the people ten years ago, in a public address, that the Virginia planters should send off the great bulk of their slaves to the South, and that no man should retain more than ten working hands. He advised the division of the large estates into small farms, and thought that Virginia could never prosper while the present system continues. In a word, he saw clearly that no State can ever become wealthy and populous by breeding slaves for exportation. He was right, and it may be hoped that the Secessionists, in their disappointed ambition, will carry out Mr. BRUCE'S policy.

The foreign appointments which have been made, thus far, are deemed very appropriate. That of Mr. ADAMS to England, is regarded as eminently proper. It is a post which, if I mistake not, both his grandfather and father held before him.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without day.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS calling for information relative to the forts, arsenals, navy-yards and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that he had at all times endeavored so to guard his course that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation between the different portions of the Confederacy. The issue which he had long anticipated, had now culminated in the withdrawal of seven States from the Union. He conceived reunion to be impracticable, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, namely: war, with a view to subjection, or the acknowledgment of their independence as a separate nationality. He then indicated a proposition he intended to offer, which, in substance, sets forth that seven States, by the action of the people thereof, under a claim of right, have withdrawn from the Federal Union, and ordained, by the same authority, a separate Government, styled the Government of the Confederate States. Whether the right claimed by these States be among the reserved rights of the States, or revolutionary in its character, the fact of a new separate Government is indisputable. The enforcement of the laws has become impracticable. War cannot restore these States to the Union. The proposition concludes with a resolution, that the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, be vested with full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceded States that they constitute an alien people, and that he conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation. Otherwise the other alternative will occur—civil war—which should be thus avoided. Mr. BAYARD made remarks regarding the relations between the States and the Federal Government, in the course of which he said that secession is not among the reserved rights of the States. It was revolution by organized communities, and by the authority of the people of the States in whom the sovereignty vests. Its effect is the same whether revolutionary or legal, namely, the suspension, so far as they are concerned, of the operation of the laws of the Federal Government. It is in the old sense rebellion, but not so in the modern sense. What is a revolution? In that form of Government in which sovereignty is vested in the great body of society and the people at large, and administered by them through representatives holding office during their pleasure, for short and fixed terms, or during good behavior, the will of the majority of society should be conclusive evidence of the consent of the whole. The power and right to modify or change exists in all free Governments. The act of secession is a breach of compact on the part of the seceding States, and being a breach of compact, and against the will of the Federal Government, is actual revolution, but at the same time it is a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves, collectively. Insurrection and violence in a State may be put down by law, but you cannot meet the act of the collective people except by war or peaceful negotiations. When a State withdraws itself from the Union the unavoidable result is, the Federal magistracy is gone, there being no Federal officers there to carry it into effect. It is the result of revolution, but at the same time it is the act of an independent community in their collective capacity. It is like a treaty broken by one party without just cause of war. The Federal Government remains as to the other States just as before. The act of the withdrawal of the several States abrogates the coercion of the people by the magistracy. The altered condition of affairs is with the consent of the governed, though revolutionary. It was not designed by the framers of the Constitution to substitute the military for the civil power. When revolution comes it cannot be without the law of treason. Allegiance is due to the State as well as to the Federal Government, and the law of domicil must necessarily govern in the case when a State has separated itself from the Federal Government.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 20.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. HALCOMBE, of Albemarle County, delivered a speech in favor of the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union.

The resolutions relative to taxation were taken up.

Mr. HAMMOND made a speech.

Pending a motion to table the resolutions the Convention adjourned.

Mr. CARLILE will offer an amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, embodying the Franklin substitute entire.

REPORTS FROM KEY WEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Advices from Key West report no war vessels there. The city was quiet, and the people were calmly awaiting the *dénouement* of events. The steamer from New-York with the armaments for Forts Taylor and Jefferson was overdue.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 20.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the Georgia Convention, which body will probably adjourn in a day or two.

Speculations are indulged that the Montgomery Congress will soon reassemble.

GEN. TWIGGS DECLINES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Gen. TWIGGS has declined a Brigadier-Generalship in the army of the Confederate States, on account of feeble health.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 20.

The Legislature reassembled to-day, and then adjourned till to-morrow, to allow the use of the Legislative Hall to the Southern Rights Mass Convention, now in session.

SECESSION VOTED DOWN IN ARKANSAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 19.

Advices received from Arkansas say that the Secession Ordinance has been defeated by the following vote: Ayes 35, nays 39.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Tuesday, March 19.

The people of this place are firing a salute of 39 guns, from a cannon dug up on the battle field of Trenton, to the honor of the 39 members of the Convention who voted down the ordinance of immediate secession.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 20.

Thirty-nine guns were fired in this city last night, in honor of the vote in the Convention against secession. There is great rejoicing among the Union men.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, March 20.

Great excitement has prevailed at Little Rock, Ark., following the rejection of the Secession Ordinance. A compromise has been made that the people should vote on the first Monday in August next, for coöperation or Secession.

Delegates are to be sent to the Border State Convention, and report on the reassembling of the Convention on the third Monday in August.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Indianola advices of the 16th have been received. It was stated that Lieut. WILLIAMS had resigned. Col. BONNEVILLE, of the Third Infantry, late in command of Fort Clark, arrived there *en route* to St. Louis. Two Companies had arrived from San Antonio and were awaiting transportation, while others were expected. Lieut. WASHINGTON, U. S. A., remains to act as Quartermaster and Commissary until the Federal troops have left the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20—P. M.

Galveston advices of the 19th are received.

Gov. HOUSTON and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the Convention at Austin, when summoned, after notice, to take the oath.

The other State officers took the oath.

Lieut. Gov. CLARK was to assume the Governor's powers on the 16th.

It was not known what Gov. HOUSTON would do.

The Convention was rapidly maturing a defensive force for the frontiers. Indians in large numbers were on the western frontier.

Col. FORD was organizing a military force to protect the Rio Grande.

The Convention had passed an ordinance continuing in the State Government the officers who took the oath.

The following is Gov. HOUSTON'S reply to the Committee appointed by the Texas Convention to notify him of the secession of that State from the Federal Union:

Messrs. W. C. Rogers, Thos. J. Jennings, A. S Broadus, J. B. Robertson, W. A. Montgomery, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: In my reply to your communication of the 5th, I can only say, when the Legislature authorized the Convention to submit the proposition to the people of Texas, on the subject of secession from the Federal Government of the United States, it was understood that the performance of that act, when done, would terminate the existence of the Convention. The Executive approved the same, with a protest against the shortness of the time allowed, owing to the great limits of our State. By a subsequent act of the Legislature, it was required that the returns of the votes should be made to the office of the Secretary of State, and counted in presence of the Governor and Attorney-General.

The votes were counted and the result declared by proclamation, that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of secession. By an act of the Legislature the Convention was empowered only to submit the question of secession to a vote of the people.

The Convention performed the function assigned it by the Legislature, and in the opinion of the Executive its powers were then exhausted. The Executive will recommend to the Legislature, which is to reassemble on the 18th inst., to take into consideration the important issue arising out of the severance of our connection with the United States, with such recommendations and suggestions as he may think proper in the discharge of his duty. It will then be within the province of the Legislature to take such action on the subject as it may deem proper, and also to call a Convention directly from the people, who will fairly represent their wishes and opinions, and who will have authority to make such changes in the Constitution of the State as the present and future relation to the world at large may require.

Until then it will be the duty of the Executive, as well as all State officers, to continue in the lawful discharge of their functions, confining their action to the sphere of Texas only.

The Executive tenders his respects to the gentlemen of the Convention, and assures you, gentlemen, individually, of his esteem.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

SAM HOUSTON.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 19.

The Louisiana State Convention took up the permanent Constitution to-day, but after some opposition its consideration was postponed.

BATON ROUGE, La., Tuesday, March 19.

The Governor has signed the bill for the transfer of the troops, arms, etc., of the State to the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

The State Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Thursday.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 19.

The latest advices from Texas state that no fears are entertained of a collision between the Houstonites and Secessionists.

Further advices from Pensacola represent that matters there are still in *statu quo*.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, Commissioner to Europe from the Government of the Confederate States, has arrived in this city.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 19.

Major WRIGHT concluded his speech in the Convention this morning, after which the first and second resolutions, reported by the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, were passed, the first with but one dissenting voice, and the second unanimously.

Mr. HOUSE moved to amend the second resolution, as follows:

"That, wishing to restore peace to our country, we desire the Federal Government to withdraw the troops from the forts now occupied by them in the seceded States."

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. POST offered the following as an addition to the third resolution:

"And that in the event of a refusal by the Northern States to agree to such an adjustment of the Slavery question, and our sister Border-Slave States shall decide to change their relations with the General Government, Missouri will not hesitate to take her stand in favor of her Southern brethren."

This was lost by Ayes 22, Nays 68.

Three other amendments to the third resolution were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed. They will come up after the resolutions have been passed upon.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Little Rock, (Ark.,) says that the secession ordinance was voted down to-day.

FOREIGN GOODS FREE OF DUTY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 20.

Foreign goods free of duty are beginning to arrive at this port, *vid* New-Orleans.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Measures have been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MEMMINGER, to prevent the introduction of goods by the inland routes.

At all railway connections between the Confederate and Border States officers have been stationed to enforce the decrees and tariff regulations of the Confederate States.

The same precautions have been taken to prevent smuggling on the coast line.

ANOTHER UNITED STATES JUDGE ON TREASON.

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, sitting at Boston, on the 16th inst., delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which, after giving the definition of treason and the various other punishable offences against the General Government, he proceeds as follows to argue the supremacy of the national authority:

It has been at a former period, and is now, a momentous question, whether under our complex system there is any power extrinsic to that of the National Government by which its laws can be rightfully resisted, or their obligation impaired. There is no such power.

As I have already said to you, the authority of the United States within their sphere is supreme. This is a vital principle. It was so regarded by the framers of the Constitution, and they have secured it in the most explicit and emphatic terms. This Constitution and the laws made pursuant thereto shall be the supreme law of the land. And to render this effectual, they provided that the Government which they created should be the final judge of the extent of its own powers, and the meaning of its own laws. And to this end they established a Judicial Department as a coördinate branch of the Government, to expound and enforce the provisions of the Constitution and the acts of Congress. Nor is this all. In order that the laws of the United States should be practically as well as theoretically supreme, they created an Executive Department, clothed with full power to enforce the laws. And thus a Government paramount in all its departments was established.

This supremacy has not always been acquiesced in. The legislation of a great country can never meet with universal approbation. And it has sometimes happened that acts of Congress have been adverse to the opinions or supposed interests of many persons, sometimes constituting a majority in particular States.

And in such cases unwilling to submit, they have eagerly sought for some mode of resistance which should wear the semblance of legality, and to this end have involved State interposition and the cover of State authority.

Such was nullification. That doctrine did not deny the paramount obligation of laws constitutionally enacted, but it arrogated for a State the right to determine in the last resort whether a law was constitutional or not. It sought to overthrow the judicial power by denying its supremacy, and claimed for every State the right to judge of the extent of the powers of the General Government and of the validity of its laws, and to limit, restrain, or annul them, according to the views of each State.

This doctrine, once formidable, has now few adherents.

Some of the adversaries of national legislation, while conceding the supremacy of the Legislative and Judicial Departments, have sought to render their decrees nugatory by impairing the Executive power by which alone they can be carried into practical effect. And to this end also they have invoked State interference or assumed the garb of State authority. Some believe that the attempt thus to impair the action of the Executive officers of the United States has not been wholly without success.

It seems now to be admitted that if an United States Marshal hold a legal precept commanding him to arrest a person, or take an article of property, if such person or property be in the custody of a sheriff under a State process to enforce even a subordinate right, the Marshal cannot execute his precept, but that the person and the property, although within his district, are beyond his reach so long as the custody of the sheriff shall continue. This I understand to be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the absence of any act of Congress upon the subject.*

This conclusion has been reached by assuming that the Governments or jurisdictions under which the Marshal and Sheriff respectively act are not only distinct, but in this respect have equal and coördinate authority, and thence inferring that the one who first gets actual possession under his precept is to retain the custody as against the other without regard to the character of the laws under which they respectively act. And it has also been held that if a writ of *habeas corpus* from a State magistrate or tribunal be directed to an United States Marshal he is to make return stating the authority by which he holds his prisoner. He is not to produce the body, but to state the reason why he declines to do so.†

This conclusion has been adopted as a measure of peace, and as a plain and practical mode of preventing contest and violence between executive officers holding conflicting precepts from their respective superiors.

The adoption of such a rule manifests moderation and abstinence on the part of the national authorities. And yet there are those who think that this is not conceding enough, but that a prisoner held by a Marshal under a legal precept of the United States may be taken from his custody by a Sheriff holding a State process. Some have supposed that this could be accomplished by putting into the hands of the Sheriff a *capias* writ, commanding him to take the prisoner therein described, and giving such writ the name of *habeas corpus*.

Again, it has been supposed that the custody of the Marshal could be divested, and all his power ended by handing to the Sheriff a warrant to arrest the person upon some criminal charge. As if the name or nature of a State law could make it potent enough to defeat the execution of a valid law of the United States.

The Constitution, in the positive language already quoted, makes such laws supreme, without limitation or exception.

This of itself is sufficient.

But it does not stop even there, but in anticipation of attempts to set up adverse State authority, it adds these emphatic words, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And thus every law of a State, civil or criminal, organic or ordinary, is rendered subordinate to the legitimate legislation of Congress, and must recede before the action of the General Government in its appropriate sphere.

The disaffected at different times and in various sections of the Union, have earnestly sought for some legal mode of resisting legitimate authority. But it has been in vain. There is no such anomalous middle ground between submission and rebellion; and this last extreme has at length been reached. Secession is but another name for revolution; for it is vain to contend for a constitutional right to overthrow the Constitution and a legal right to destroy all law.

It is often said that the Constitution does not contemplate making war upon a State. If by this is meant only that a State as a political body, is not to be compelled to execute the laws of the United States, it is true because those laws act directly upon individuals, and are not to be enforced by State authority, but by national instrumentalities.

In other words, we have a Government and not a mere Confederacy.

But if by the proposition that the Constitution does not contemplate war upon a State it meant that the authority of the United States cannot be maintained or its laws enforced, if a State organization interpose to annul them or protect its citizens in doing so, nothing can be more erroneous. The Constitution unquestionably contemplates this very contingency of adverse State interposition or legislation, and provided against it and for the national supremacy in the clear and imperative language which has already been quoted. This supremacy may be maintained by the whole physical power of the nation, and whoever offends against the law is subject to its penalties in whatever official robes or insignia he may be clothed, or whatever state parchments he may hold in his hand.

Congress has the right to declare war.

With this high prerogative they are invested in express terms and without limitation or condition. Its exercise is left to their uncontrolled condition.

The National Legislature, therefore, may make war wherever it is an appropriate means of vindicating the rights or maintaining the integrity of the nation.

* Taylor et al. vs. Caryl, 20 Howard, 583.

† Ableman vs. Booth, and United States vs. Booth, 21 Howard, 506.

Marine Disaster.

THE BRIG MADEIRA, OF BOSTON, PUTS INTO THIS PORT SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

The brig *Madeira*, of Boston, MORTON, from Havana for Boston, Feb. 16, loaded with sugar, put into the Lower Bay on the 19th inst., short of provisions and fuel. She was supplied by the steamtug *Rescue*, yesterday and proceeded on her voyage. She has the following passengers: Messrs. J. P. Stearns, G. H. Briggs, and Chas J. Oliver, who came to the City yesterday. Capt. MORTON reports that he left Havana on Feb. 16. That night came in collision with British brig *Homer*, of Windsor, N. S., from Cardenas for New-York, and sunk her in fifteen minutes. Launched a boat and saved all hands. 12th inst, made Fire Island Light, then took the wind from N. E, which increased to a hurricane, and was driven as far South as lat. 38° 55', and since then had northerly winds. Being short of provisions and fuel, put into New-York Bay for a supply. Forty miles E. S. E, from Fire Island passed the wreck of a large vessel.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date, under the head of "Naval Intelligence," I notice that fears are entertained in Naval circles, for the safety of a party of officers who left the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, at Beyrout, Syria, on a visit to Jerusalem, during a violent storm. I received, a few days since, a letter from Capt GEO N. HOLLINS, of the *Susquehanna*, dated Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 12, in which he mentioned that the party who visited Jerusalem returned without accident, and joined the ship at Beyrout in due time.

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. HOLLINS, was at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 12, to sail shortly for Tripoli and Messina. All well on board.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH STERETT.

FROM ITALY.

The Roman Question and the French Pamphlet—The Subject Discussed by a Roman Paper—The Royal Flight from Gaeta—Opening of the Italian Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

The question of Gaeta being definitely settled, that of Rome comes next in order. The incident of the day is the pamphlet, entitled, *France, Rome and Italy*. DE LA GUERRONIERE is the putative father, and doubtless did put it into form; but the impulse was given, and the inspiration drawn, from higher quarter. As it was the practice of the old Romans to fortell the future by the flight of birds, so we are enabled to get some idea of the French Imperial policy by the appearance of pamphlets thrown out before any new measure, partly to prepare men's minds, partly to ascertain the current of popular opinion and feeling. It is believed that the enlargement of the powers of the Legislative Assembly was granted by NAPOLEON with a view of throwing off the responsibility from his own shoulders of settling the Roman question by the order for the withdrawal of the French troops; and the appearance of this pamphlet seems to promise an early day for the opening of the discussion. The document is certainly drawn up in a masterly manner, and the proofs of the Emperor's long suffering and great kindness, so artistically marshaled, and the ingratitude of the Papal Court so clearly proven, that Cardinal ANTONELLI will not be left a leg to stand on. It gives great hope here, and all look confidently to a speedy issue. The language gets pretty plain towards the close: "But if Italy is free she is not constituted, and the obstacle to her organization is the Papacy." It adds: "We are convinced that the Emperor will leave his sword at Rome to defend the Holy Father," and will wait till he knows how to distinguish his friends from his enemies.

This would be rather a difficult matter for one more clear-sighted than PIUS; and if he waits till that time, the Roman question will be as eternal as is Rome herself. It is believed here, on the strength of a letter from Paris, which speaks like one having authority, that the pamphlet underwent three transformations, after being submitted to the Ministers in Council, and that the first version declared that the troops would be withdrawn from Rome. The change was made in compliance with the wish of Count WALEWSKI.

There are other signs of an approaching crisis in the Pope's affairs. The Press is allowed free latitude to indulge in personalities toward the Holy Father and his Cardinals that were once thought only the privilege of Protestant countries. Perhaps there is more than permission given. Else how is it that we see at this late day, the severe attack on ANTONELLI entire, in Paris papers, of which I sent extracts nearly two months since? Here, too, facts little to the credit of the Clergy find conspicuous place, with leaded type, in the leading journals, and the *Nazione* came out the other day with an article headed *Two Popes*, from which I am tempted to quote some passages, as specimens of what is written and read in Catholic Italy. It is a parallel between MARTIN the First, Pope in the seventh century, and PIUS the Ninth, of the present day. MARTIN having respectfully declined to obey a decree of the Emperor CONSTANS, the latter ordered his Exarch to march to Rome with an armed band and take the Pope prisoner. The Priesthood assembled in the temple and hurled their anathemas against the invaders; the people stood armed and ready at a signal from the Pope to exterminate the Exarch and his soldiers. But MARTIN rose and said: "Rather would I die ten deaths than that the blood of a single person should stain the earth. The Vicar of Christ cannot permit men to kill one another;" and with these words he gave himself up to the Exarch.

"PIUS IX," the writer goes on, "Pontifex and heir to the usurpers of a province of the Roman Empire, saw the people impatient of the temporal dominion of the Popes, and protesting against it with arms in their hands. What did he do? He called in barbarians to disarm and slay them. He received, with embraces and blessings, the bombarders of Bologna and Ancona, the murderers of Perugia, the executioners of priests and monks. St. Martin would not fight for the faith at the cost of human blood. The Pope of to-day caused hundreds to be shot in the name of God, and urged Christian against Christian on the field of battle. He says: 'I am the King, and am responsible to God alone for my acts;' and calling, in no very Christian spirit, Heaven to witness to a lie, proclaims to the world that Faith is in danger, and calling to its defence all good Catholics, even to the exterminating, if need be, of the Italian race. And this 'Faith," what is it? It is called the Papal Government in the Roman States, though that article is not found in the Gospel; but, in the place of it is another, which says, 'My Kingdom is not of this world,'—words that cannot be interpreted to mean rifled-cannon nor Papal Zouaves.

What pitiful spectacle is this! The man who bears God in the Sacrament; who assumes the white robe, as the image of peace and heavenly blessing; who absolves the sins of human frailty and repentant crime; who speaks in the name of the Eternal; who should embrace in Christ all those redeemed by baptism, and address to others the words of the Apostle to gain them to the fold; who is placed in the Vatican to make himself a mirror of every virtue to the nation—this man, shutting the book given to him by God, speaks a language that excites fear, buys muskets and cannon, prays for the extermination of countless Christians, in order that the noblest of the nation, after maintaining the Pope for eighteen centuries, may come under the yoke of barbarians! A Pope who refuses every human counsel; who invites people and monarchs to arm themselves against Italy, whilst Kings and people, horror-struck at such excesses, flee from being accessories to so enormous a crime! A Pope who is deaf to the cry for mercy, when the world is echoing with amnesties; who, whilst in all civilized countries every one can have access to the sovereign in search of justice, bars the way to his throne; who, whilst all monarchs surround themselves with honest and enlightened counselors, and give heed to the popular will expressed through the Press, denies the right of speech and petition, regards the Press as sacrilegious, holds himself infallible in all matters, and dares to give counsel to sovereigns and to nations beyond his jurisdiction—what is this Pope, and in whose name can he speak? To say that he speaks in the name of God would be absurd, because his works and his precepts are condemned in the Gospel, and the Gospel is the book of God!

Holy father! has God abandoned you, to consign you to the heirs of Judas who surround you? They barter for silver and gold the religion of which you are the head. That Church which enrolled among the Saints your glorious predecessor, MARTIN, because he shuddered at the thought of spilling one single drop of blood—where will it place you who buy cannon, take Zouaves in your pay, who fight against the people, who call curses on the followers of Christ, who arm and enroll brigands, who bless Italy only to change your blessing into a curse, who condemn Austria to make afterwards her apotheosis, who employ your time, not in the duties of an Apostle, but in persecution; who have filled the world with exiles, who substitute for justice and law your arbitrary will, who have transformed Bishops into money changers, who ask alms in the name of St. Peter to buy powder and bombs, who send executioners and *sbirri* in the place of arguments to the Roman people, who make thousands groan in your dungeons, guilty only of having loved their country, who are deaf to the voice of pity, who endanger the faith from the sole greed of human grandeur? Holy Father, there is yet time, but beware of delay. God and history are at hand to judge you. Lay down the sceptre; embrace the sons who once were your subjects; tell them they are free, and that, with the blessing of a common father, they too may make a part of the great Italian nation. Say this, and all your errors shall be forgotten. And then, when the faith shall shine forth again with a new light in its ministers; then, and then only, shall arise again the days of true greatness for the successors of St. Peter, and the book of the Saints shall once more be opened."

This is eloquent—at least in the original. And it must be borne in mind that it is from no obscure sheet, getting a precarious living by pandering to the passion of the populace, and thinking itself fortunate to escape the vigilance of the Censors. It is from one of the first and most influential journals of Italy; the organ of the Constitutional Party, and representing the views of the best minds in the most cultivated and refined province of the Kingdom. But a few years ago, such language would have been thought too strong in an English journal. The fact that it is printed and read and allowed to pass here, is a sign of the times. We hear in it the knell of the Papacy.

A letter from Naples gives some particulars of the departure of the ex-King and suite from Gaeta. The French dispatch steamer *La Mouette* having been sent for by telegraph to Naples, arrived at Gaeta in the morning, at 7½ o'clock, and found FRANCIS awaiting her in a small boat, with a small circle of friends and servants. The officers and soldiers of his army watched the embarkation from the walls. The captain having announced his readiness to receive the King, the latter at once ascended to the deck. He was smoking, and from time to time a bitter smile passed over his face. He spoke a few words with the captain and officers, then threw himself into a chair, and gazed abstractedly about. The Queen, MARIA SOPHIA, had disdain and anger depicted in her face. Richly but negligently dressed, she sat in company with two faithful ladies of her court, and, with her face supported on her right hand, fixed her eyes on Gaeta. Of a sudden was heard the sound of drums and trumpets. It was from the Italian regiments marching to the town. FRANCIS smiled, raised and waved his laced cap. His suite cried "*Vive il Rè!*" "Long live the King!" was shouted back by his soldiers on the walls, and the *Mouette* left her moorings.

During the voyage FRANCIS conversed on trivial subjects, and seemed much amused at seeing his Generals and Counselors in the garb of footmen; a dress assumed in order to be able to follow their royal master. Among these was most conspicuous Gen. BOSCO, with his twisted moustaches. The King appeared more like a boy than a dethroned monarch. But the Queen, though silent and calm, yet showed clearly the grief that oppressed her. She spoke little, but with dignity. On the way another French steamer was spoken, with dispatches for Gaeta. FRANCIS asked if he would be permitted to disembark. Anywhere, was the answer, excepting on Neapolitan territory. So it was decided to make Terracina. Here the King ordered his effects to be transferred on board a Spanish vessel in the harbor, and left at once for Rome, in a hired carriage, with his wife.

For these minute particulars, the writer gives the authority of the Captain of the *Mouette*. They show a minute observer, and make one regret that the world has lost so good an "own correspondent."

The Italian Parliament was opened by VICTOR EMANUEL on the 18th, and the speech has been eagerly devoured. It has not given unmixed satisfaction. Though such documents are proverbially *jejeune*, yet many think that on such an occasion, when Italy had been so suddenly, and all but miraculously united, and deputies from all parts of the Peninsula met for the first time, an exception might be legitimately made. The slight allusion to GARIBALDI and his gallant band, who gave one-half of Italy to the other, is thought cold, and unworthy of the theme, even by those who have never been accused of being blind partisans of the hero of Caprera. X.

FROM PARIS.

Effect Produced by the Arrest of M. Mires—Particulars of the Event—The Corps Legislatif, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The sensation produced in Paris by the arrest of MIRES defies the power of exaggeration. The fall of Gaeta, the siege of Messina, the Guerronniere pamphlet, the Patterson-Bonaparte case, are all forgotten, and everybody is eagerly asking who is arrested? who has committed suicide? who is declared bankrupt? and who has run away? I abstain from mentioning names, because I would infinitely rather leave out a piece of interesting news than run the risk of unjustly injuring private character or commercial reputation. But, although public rumor may in some instances put the saddle upon the wrong horse, this much is certain, that many courtiers of the highest rank and influence are gravely compromised. If the whole truth comes out a state of corruption will be disclosed for which no parallel can be found in the worst periods of French history. It appears that MIRES, foreseeing that a time might come when all would not run smooth with him, resolved that, in case of a smash, other parties who had profited by his operations should come in for their share of obloquy. Accordingly he opened an account in his books entitled "Influence Account," and under this heading he chronicled every *pot de vin* (the French word for bribe) which he paid to illustrious individuals. His books were seized so long ago as the middle of last December, and it was perfectly notorious at that time that a criminal prosecution against him was contemplated. The matter was, however, hushed up, and it is understood that the Emperor advanced as much as a million and a half of francs in the hope of "making things pleasant." Lately, however, fresh discoveries were made; certain injured parties became very clamorous, and it became necessary once more to call the Emperor's attention to the subject. MIRES felt so confident in the strength of his position that he wrote a letter to the Emperor last week, of a very threatening character, mentioning the names of a variety of people whom he would denounce if he should be molested. The Emperor held a council, in which opinions were much divided. Count DE PERSIGNY and M. DELANGLE recommended His Majesty to have MIRES at once arrested, but Count DE MORNY and M. BAROCHE warmly opposed such a course. The Emperor ultimately followed the counsels of his now favorite, and probably most judicious adviser, DE PERSIGNY, and gave the word that the law should take its course, come what might. He is reported to have said, "*J'aime mieux mon fils que ma famille.*" On Saturday evening, as the Mires family were sitting round the domestic tea table, in one of those sumptuous drawing rooms in the Palace of the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, where princely balls were given last year, their privacy was broken in upon by the ruthless minions of the law. The Prince DE POLIGNAC, MIRES' son-in-law, who not a year ago resigned himself to a *mésalliance* for the sake of the supposed wealth of the young Jewess, convulsively examined the arrest warrant, and vainly questioned its legality. The Princess DE POLIGNAC, who is far advanced in pregnancy, fainted away, and serious consequences, which happily have not been realized, were apprehended. Politely, but firmly, and without any delay, the officers marshaled MIRES to the hack-cab which was waiting at the door; and in that vile equipage, MIRES, the great financier, the second Rothschild, the man who was wont to make a Minister his footstool—MIRES, the regenerator of Marseilles and the last hope of the Turkish Empire, was hurried away to Mazas prison, where he now lies awaiting his trial on the triple charge of forgery, swindling and "abuse of confidence." There was a report last night that he had been liberated on bail, but this is positively denied to-day by the *Droit*, an authoritative legal journal, which says that he is still in prison, and that M. DANIEL, the Judge of Instruction, is actively proceeding with the affair. MIRES was yesterday under examination for five hours. His daughter, who is a charming young person, only 18, and commands much sympathy, passes her time in calling upon Ministers and great people to whom her rank as a Princess obtains her ready access. She implores their influence in behalf of her father. She has been once allowed to see him in prison, but only in the presence of his witnesses, who hear all that is said, for he is *au secret*.

The *Moniteur* yesterday announced that Viscount DE RICHEMONT had died suddenly of "apoplexy." He was a director of MIRES' great establishment, the *Caisse Générale des Chemins defer*, and as it cannot now do the deceased any harm, I do not shrink from mentioning a report, which I believe myself, that he committed suicide. At his funeral yesterday, it was a curious sight to see the steps of the Madeline Church thronged by 200 or 300 of the gentry belonging to the "Little Bourse," who stood about in groups, eagerly seeking and propagating news.

More than half the houses in Constantinople are expected to break when the news of MIRES' arrest shall arrive there. They are glutted with paper drawn upon him, which will be dishonored.

Rumors of the instability of the Credit Mobilier are so prevalent that I do not hesitate to mention them with all due reserve.

The debate on the Address is expected to be opened in the *Corps Legislatif* on Monday, but it may very likely be postponed for two or three days. The leaders of the opposition, M. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. JULES FAVRE, had already determined to make *Finance* their *grand cheval de bataille*. A tremendous attack upon M. HAUSSMANN, the Prefect of the Seine, and what they stigmatize as his reckless system of demolishing whole quarters of Paris in the interest of speculators, who raise house-rent to an exorbitant rate, has long been arranged. The Mirès affair will add a polgnant poison to their whetted weapons. The more the Mirès affair is examined the worse the public think of it. The shares in the *Caisse Générale*, which after dropping from 205 to 140 on the news of MIRES' arrest, rose to 160 when Count DE GERMINY, Governor of the Bank of France, was appointed to wind up the concern, are to-day down at 80f.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Southern Rights Meeting Broken up in a Row—The "Submissionists" Still Predominant—Speech of Gen. D. Prentice.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday Night, March 15, 1861.

The "Southern-Rights" and State-Convention men in this city met this evening to pass a set of resolutions, as the sentiment of Louisville, prepared by the editor of the *Courier*, the Grand Secretary of the former Know-Nothing Party and their clique; but they failed, and dispersed without doing or saying anything except in mock show. They were outnumbered and thwarted by the "Submissionists," who kept up an uproar for Mr. GUTHRIE. If the "conditional Secessionists" on and about the stand had let him speak, order would have been restored, and they, too, would have had a hearing. But they threatened Mr. GUTHRIE with personal violence if he attempted to mount the stand. Anyhow, he will be heard tomorrow night. The Secessionists were armed to the teeth. They had on hand many hired bullies and fillibusters, such as Gen. BICKLEY and his Knights of the Golden Circle, to second motions, and do the clapping, shouting and fighting; and they had threatened to knock down and drag out every Union man who should dare open his mouth at their meeting to speak or to vote. They had boasted they would to-night purify Louisville, "the most rotten spot in Kentucky." And their vagabonds had one night this week tied crape to the door of one of our staunchest Union men, J. L. SMYSER, with a card attached bearing this Jacobinic threat: "Death to the Submissionists! Down with the left wing of the Lincoln Party!" Many Unionists, though blameworthy, were consequently so exasperated that they determined that not even "conditional secession" should go forth to night as the sentiment of the city of Louisville. Regarding secession as the very quintessence of mobocracy, they are resolved to keep down by any means whatever those who are striving directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, to inaugurate mob rule and a reign of terror and of anarchy in Kentucky.

But I trust that the Unionists generally of this city and State, as the champions of law and order and of the constitutional liberties of the people, do not deem it necessary or wise to condescend to use the weapons of the anarchists and revolutionists, and that, in the consciousness of their own strength and of the justice and might of their own cause, they will stand dignified and firm for the widest freedom of speech and of the Press for others as for themselves, under all circumstances, now and always.

The resolutions intended to have been passed lay all the blame for the wretched state of affairs upon the North, hold up the Crittenden compromise with the Powell amendment as an *ultimatum* for "reconstruction," call for the arming of the State and for a State "Sovereignty Convention," and look to Kentucky's secession and submission to the decrees of President General DAVIS and his Secret Lodge at Montgomery.

After the row a Union crowd went to the *Journal* office and called out Mr. PRENTICE. His speech was to the point and loudly cheered. It was as follows: "Gentlemen, let us preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treason. I am getting to be an old man, but I will fight for the Union, and I will die for the *Union*. Kentuckians, I will live and die in no Northern Confederacy, in no Southern Confederacy—but here where I am now, in Kentucky and in the Union." PONTIAC.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 222, 205, 182, 217, 217½, 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 240, 241, 243, 244.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 671, 699, 745, 321, 101, 327, 753, 755, 757, 761, 767, 769, 281, 83, 583, 365, 775, 783. *Part II.*—Nos. 622, 594½, 644, 646, 654, 658, 664, 666, 668, 674, 304, 500, 356, 676, 680, 682, 684, 688, 692, 698, 624, 376, 700, 702, 704.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 869, 1571, 1317, 163, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599. *Part II.*—Nos. 18, 792, 1074, 1080, 1048, 980, 1046, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 542, 724, 780, 148, 366, 540, 497. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, March 25, 1861.

The Wall-street Ferry Controversy—Sharp again after the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c. of New-York.*—This is an action brought to recover the sum of $40,000 as damages occasioned the plaintiff by the alleged fault of the defendants.

The plaintiff, in July, 1852, leased from the defendants the Wall-street ferry. It is now alleged that, upon taking the slip, the plaintiff was enjoined by an injunction from proceeding with his work, issued at the instance of Robert J. Murry, who claimed title to a part of the slip. Murry was successful in the suit, the injunction was made perpetual, and the plaintiff was obliged to agree to pay $4,000 a year for ten years in order to make his lease of any avail. He therefore claims, that he should recover $40,000, the amount of $4,000 a year for ten years, which he was obliged to pay by reason of this defect in the defendant's title.

On the part of the defendants it is claimed that the plaintiff had notice of Murry's title, or interest, before taking the lease; and that his original bid, which was $20,000 for the lease, was reduced to $5,000—making a reduction of $15,000 for the purpose of compensating the plaintiff for the claim then existing in favor of Murry.

The Court adjourned until to-day, without proceeding with the evidence, on account of the absence of jurors.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Controversy Respecting the Genuineness of a Check.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henderson & Dart vs. *The Bank of the Commonwealth.*—The plaintiffs in this case are brokers, and claim that on Dec. 31, 1860, they had the sum of $1,240 deposited with the defendants. The defendants acknowledge that they had that sum on deposit at that date, but allege that it was subsequently paid out upon the order of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs' reply that the check upon which the money was paid was a forgery, and that the bank improperly paid money upon it.

The defendants' were given the affirmative, and Mr. Haight, President of the Bank, testified that one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Dart, had acknowledged that the check was genuine.

Mr. Henderson, one of the plaintiffs, testified that the check was a forgery, he being the only party authorized to draw checks for the firm, and he never drew this one. The case is still on.

Robert Jackson for plaintiffs: Wilson Deforest for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF LINDESMITH.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge LEONARD sentenced Benjamin Lindesmith, convicted on the previous day of false pretences, to State Prison for two years.

A MURDER TRIAL.

The District-Attorney then moved on the trial of John Reuter, indicted for the murder of John Hughes on the 14th of December last. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Sanford. A long time was consumed in impanneling a jury. After the pannel had been filled, the prisoner's wife thought she recognized in the foreman a man with whom she had formerly had some difficulty. He was consequently discharged by consent, and another was submitted in his stead.

Mr. Garvin briefly opened for the people, and called the first witness, Mary Dwine, who testified that on last December she lived in Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues; she knew both the prisoner and deceased; the murder occurred on a Saturday night; witness was in her own kitchen when she heard a noise and saw prisoner and his wife coming from Hughes' house; Mrs. Hughes followed, her face covered with blood; she exclaimed, "Look what Reuter done, look what Reuter done;" a few minutes after Reuter returned to Hughes' yard with a gun; he called out twice to Hughes, "Now, Hughes, come here;" witness then heard the report of the gun; our alley leads from the street to Hughes' yard; witness' window looks into the alley, and it was here she saw the prisoner with his gun; Hughes was at this time in his house and his wife was out; Hughes then shouted, "Murder, murder, I am shot by Reuter;" as Reuter then ran through the alley he exclaimed, "Now, you son of a ——, I have shot you;" he still had the gun in his hand, and was walking very quickly away; Hughes then came down the alley, and showed his bleeding wounds to all about; he then lay down in the rocking-chair in the prisoner's kitchen; he was wounded in the thigh; the men then helped him home, and as he was faint gave him some water; on the next Monday he was taken to the hospital; he died on the eleventh day after the wound; witness saw the ball taken from his body by the Doctor; witness heard Reuter, a few days before the murder, say to Hughes, "I will kill you." This witness was cross-examined at very great length, but no further facts were elicited.

James Turley next testified that he was acquainted with both prisoner and deceased and had lived near them; on the day of the murder the witness was passing in front of the alley, mentioned by the first witness; the prisoner at that time went into the alley with a gun, and shouted twice to the deceased to come out; witness then heard the report and saw the flash of the gun, which was pointed toward the house of the deceased; Reuter then went into his own house, and Hughes, shouting murder, came out, bleeding profusely from a wound in his thigh.

This witness was also cross-examined at great length; but nothing new was elicited. As the impanneling of the Jury had not been completed until a late hour, the examination of these witnesses had consumed the residue of the day. The Court therefore adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, William Skinner.

Court of General Sessions.

JURORS FINED FOR ABSENCE.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN imposed a fine of $25 each on several jurors who had been absent on the previous day.

ARRAIGNMENTS—NOBODY GUILTY.

A huge batch of indictments was brought in by the Grand Jury, and the persons indicted being arraigned, all pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

AN ACCOMMODATING OFFICER.

At this point Assistant District Attorney Anthon stated to the Court that he had received a written communication from the keeper of the City Prison, informing him that one of the prisoners, Joseph Townsend, convicted, but not yet sentenced, for felonious assault, and who had been remanded by the Court on the previous day with the other prisoners, had not been brought to the prison over night by the officer having him in charge. The Court ordered the delinquent officer, Philip Cosgrove, to be brought before him. He had nothing to say in exculpation, and the Court administered a severe and fitting rebuke, adding that should such an offence be again committed, the offender would be severely punished. The prisoner Townsend, whom officer Cosgriff had brought into Court, without any order, after keeping him out of prison over night, was then remanded, and sent to the Tombs in custody of an officer who could be trusted.

AN OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

The District-Attorney then moved on the case of Honeywell Vincent, indicted for a second offence of forgery in the first degree. The prisoner has been in the Tombs for the past ten months, during which time he has occupied himself as carpenter for the benefit of the public.

This was the only case tried, and occupied the entire day. From the testimony given, the following appear to have been the circumstances of the case. Two of the witnesses, Hyde and Edicke, having received, in the course of their business as brokers, a mortgage of certain property, on which their patron wished to obtain money, took it to another party, who, not liking something in its form, desired a new mortgage to be made. Hyde & Edicke took the old mortgage back to the prisoner, to whom, as mortgagee, it had been made; and he, taking it, drew a new one, and forged the Commissioners certificate thereto, if not, indeed, the whole body of the document. No money, however, was finally obtained upon it. The only doubt in the case resulted from the fact that the second mortgage was not received by Edicke from the prisoner, but from a man by the name of Gotlief, in his office, to whom also the first mortgage had been returned. There was no proof that the forged certificate was in the prisoner's handwriting. The prisoner had been formerly convicted, and served a term in the State Prison twenty years ago. Owing to a mistake in subpenaing a witness, the District-Attorney offered no proof on trial of this being a second offence. The prisoner's counsel, Judge Stewart, asked that the charge might be dismissed on this account, as the second offence was of the essence of the crime charged, and this had not been proved. The application was denied, and the jury taking the case, rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Gowan, Patrick Brady, Michael Gaffney.

For Robbery—John Scully.

For Forgery—Francis Quinlan.

For False Pretences—Charles Torney, *alias* Frederick Glanders; John Torrell.

For Burglary—Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson, William Hunt, Patrick O'Connor, John H. Mahon, Robert Grady.

For Larceny—Sebastian Krollman, Henry Burger, Philip Smith, Ann Young, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Kate H. Bates* vs. *Charles H. Bates.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Howell* vs. *Smith.*—Report confirmed, and an extra allowance of $75 to plaintiff.

Westervelt vs. *Gridley.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Suydam et al. vs. *Munson.*—Motion to vacate order granted, without costs to either party.

Martin vs. *Hockey.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Kennedy vs. *Kennedy.*—Referred back for further proof.

Oettinger vs. *Northrup.*—Defendant's default opened, &c., on payment of $10 cost of opposing motion.

Hulbert et al. vs. *John E. Beniamin.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Rice* vs. *Kelly et al.*—Order to vacate granted on terms.

Smith vs. *Keys et al.*—Order of arrest vacated as to defendant Sheehan.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—See decision on file.

Earle vs. *Broderick.*—Motion to open default vacated.

Jurda vs. *Terry.*—Motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Leicht* vs. *Muller.*—Motion to vacate inquest granted.

True vs. *Bennard.*—Defendant to pay within five days after demand the amount of judgment, with all costs and disbursements, or attachment to issue.

Fish vs. *Arnoux.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted without prejudice.

Bostwick vs. *Rose.*—Judgment for defendant.

Testimonial from the Spanish Government to Lieut. Craven.

Lieutenant-Commanding CRAVEN, who but recently returned from a cruise in the war-steamer *Mohawk*, went to sea on Saturday in command of the steamer *Crusader*.

Just before sailing, he received through the Secretary of State a gold medal and diploma with which he had been presented by the Queen of Spain.

The medal was large and massive, and of beautiful workmanship, and the papers accompanying it were as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 12.

SIR: I herewith inclose a copy of a letter addressed to this Department, on the 8th inst., by Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, transmitting a gold medal and a diploma, presented to you by her Catholic Majesty, through her Minister at Washington, as testimonial of services rendered by you while in command of the U. S. steamer *Mohawk* to the seamen of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, wrecked on Cayo Guinchos in June, 1860.

The diploma also accompanies this letter. The medal will be forwarded to you by ADAMS & Co.'s Express. I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Lieut. T. A. M. CRAVEN, commanding U. S. steamer *Crusader*, New-York.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 8,

SIR: In the month of January last the accompanying gold medal and diploma were received at this department from the minister of her Catholic Majesty in this city, for presentation to Lieut. CRAVEN, for services rendered by him while in command of the United States screw steamer *Mohawk*, to the seamen of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, wrecked on Cayo Guinchos in June, 1860: The propriety of authorizing Lieut. CRAVEN to receive these testimonials was accordingly submitted to, and favorably considered by, the appropriate Committees of Congress; and, pursuant to their recommendation, a joint resolution to that effect was passed on the 13th ult.

I have the honor, therefore, to transmit the medal and diploma to you for delivery to Lieut. CRAVEN.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Honorable GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

[Translation of Diploma.]

Royal Arms.

The Minister of Marine, Don Juan Zavala y de la Puente:

Inasmuch as Mr. CRAVEN, Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States of America, commander of the war steamer *Mohawk*, has been deccrated by royal decree, issued on the 27th of October, 1860, with a gold medal provided for under the royal ordinances of the 13th of April and 15th of November, 1858, for his generous and humane services to the shipwrecked crew of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, lost off the Cayo Guinchos on the 21st of June, of this present year, the Queen, Dona Isabella II., now commands that this diploma be forwarded without delay, that he may use it to prove his title to wear the above-mentioned decoration.

Given in Madrid, the 24th of November, 1860.

(Signed) ZAVALA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 20.

$14,000	U.S. 6's, '81, Reg	96	
2,000	U.S. 6's, '81, Coup	93¾	
5,000	ds	93¾	
11,000	U. S. 5's '65, Reg.	91¾	
4,000	U. S. 5's '74 Coup	89½	
2,660	N.Y. State 6's '72, 104		
2,000	Tenn. State 6's '90	74½	
4,000	do	74⅜	
3,000	do	74⅜	
3,500	Va. State 6s	78	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	65¼	
7,000	do	65⅛	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87⅛	
3,000	do	88	
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	89⅛	
5,000	do	b15 89⅜	
1,000	Hud. R.R. 1st M.	105⅛	
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs.	96	
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs.	80	
5,000	Mich. So. 1 M. Bs.	85	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	100	
6,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	39	
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	15¾	
2,000	Like E. & W. 1st M.	69¾	
1,000	Dl., L. & W. R. 1 M.	100	
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	45	
23	Bank of the Repub.	114	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b4 78¾	
100	do	b60 78¾	
1100	do	c 78¾	
50	do	78¾	
500	do	78	
5	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	85¼	
10	do	85¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	15¾	
490	Har. R. Preferred	38¼	
20	do	38¾	
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	57¾	
100	do	b30 57¾	
300	Erie Railroad	s10 31¾	
75	do	31¾	
100	do	31¾	
150	do	31¾	
100	do	s10 31	
225	do	31	
100	Reading R.	b60 43¾	
200	do	43¾	
100	do	s30 43¾	
10	Mich. Central R.	57¼	
150	do	57	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	b10 16½	
300	do	16⅜	
130	do	16	
450	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	38	
5	Panama Railroad	115¼	
100	Ill. Central R. S.	80¾	
170	do	b30 80¾	
100	do	b60 81	
800	do	80¾	
100	do	s10 80¾	
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96½	
450	Clev. & Toledo R.	34¾	
10	do	34⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Vir. St. 6s	77⅛	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¾	
7,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	93	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	100	
1,000	Hud. R. R. Cv'tB.	84	
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	
5	Bank of Commerce	92¾	
5	do	93	
100	Erie Railroad	30⅞	
100	do	s10 31	
1500	do	31	
700	Erie R.	s15 31¾	
600	do	31¾	
200	do	b30 31¾	
200	do	s20 31¾	
10	Harlem R.	15¾	
100	do	15½	
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16	
5	Mich So. & N. I. G. Stk	36	
150	Galena & Chic. R.	b60 71¾	
50	do	71	
60	do	71⅞	

WEDNESDAY, March 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continued to rule dull on the speculative Share list through the early part of the day, although the opening sales at the First Board were partially better on New-York Central than the last transactions of Tuesday afternoon. The remainder of the list being tame, and some disposition to sell down Erie and Michigan Southern, the operators on the Street after the adjournment offered Central ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, the lowest being 77⅜ ₱ cent., and sales or offers of Erie were said to have been made as cheap as 30⅛ ₱ cent. But at and after the Second Board, the demand at the reduced prices improved; large transactions resulting in Erie at 30⅞@31@31¼ ₱ cent, and better rates bid for most of the other Railways at the close. The general market reported steady, with a tendency to firmness. There was less business on the Bond list than for the previous two days, but prices in nearly all instances were steady, and on Government, Missouris and Railway mortgages, firm. The dealings of the day, taken altogether, denoted an impending change of some kind in the temper of the speculation, as all parties appeared tired of the almost stereotyped prices of the past eight or ten days. It is one of the singular inconsistencies of the present political difficulty that the fairest assurances of a peaceable solution act with less force upon the Stock Exchange, moving an active speculation, even for the rise, than a condition of extreme doubt and uncertainty, with daily occurring startling events or rumors, such as we had through the Winter. It is not unlikely, however, that the present dullness, under a suspension of excitement and the assurance that no armed collision is to take place with the Gulf Confederacy, will soon give way to new combinations in the Street and increased outside orders from the country to speculate in the Railway and other Shares, as a great many people are already doing, in a moderate way, in Federal securities and Railway mortgages. We may remark, at the same time, that the inactivity of the past few days is more apparent than real, even in the leading Stocks, like New-York and Illinois Central, as large lines have been quietly bought and sold outside the daily printed list, and in this way a considerable *short* or *Bear* interest was created on the Street and at the Board.

Late in the afternoon there was a good Street demand for New-York Central, Erie and Illinois Central. The following are about the latest quotations:

Central	78	Mich. Southern	16
Erie	31¾	Mich. Guaranteed	36½
Illinois Central	81	Harlem Preferred	38½
Galena	71¾	Toled

Sugar, @6 25; a schooner, 229 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 20, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Continues in moderate request. Low grades, with which the market is abundantly supplied, are offered at easier rates, while really fine qualities command full prices, and are scarce. The latest advices from England by the *Arabia* indicated only a moderate demand for really fine Butter in Liverpool and London, while anything inferior was entirely unsalable. A few scattering tubs of new Butter have come to hand, but not in sufficient quantity to warrant a quotation. The opening prices will probably be 23c. to 25c.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	16
Western reserve, fine	14	@	15
Western reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15

CHEESE.

What with the unfavorable advices from Europe and the cessation of Southern trade, this staple is in a bad shape, and buyers have pretty much their own way.

Fine State, ℔ lb	9	@	10½
Fair State, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	7	@	8½
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	5	@	7
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Pineapple, ℔ lb	12	@	—
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	5	@	9

EGGS

Are very plenty, particularly from the West. Cut straw or chaff is decidedly preferable for packing, besides making the freight much less. Western Eggs now take the preference over all others in this market, being better packed in new packages and larger sounder Eggs. Eggs arrive here from Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota in better order than those packed one hundred miles out of New-York.

Fresh Eggs, ℔ doz	14	@	—

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples continue without inaction, with sales at 3¼c. to 3¾c. for State and Ohio. At least one-half to two-thirds of the crop of last year will have to be held over till next Winter, or else sold at much lower rates than we are getting now. Other Dried Fruit dull and slow sale.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	3	@	3½
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	1½	@	2¾
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	14	@	—
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	14	@	—

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Newtown Pippin	$1 25	@	1 50
Greenings	1 50	@	1 75
Spitzenbergs	1 75	@	2 00
Red Fruit	1 50	@	1 75

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans of prime qualities are selling without difficulty at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime	$1 50	@	$1 55
Medium, new	1 45	@	1 50
Kidney	1 50	@	—
Marrow	1 50	@	1 60
Red and China	1 50	@	2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ℔ bush	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ℔ bush	1 00	@	—
Marrow fat, green, ℔ bush	1 00	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Philadelphia	12	@	14
Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Western	11	@	13
Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Northern	11	@	13
Chickens, Bucks County	12	@	14
Chickens, Spring	13	@	15
Fowls, choice	12	@	15
Geese	8	@	10
Ducks	15	@	18
Quail, ℔ doz	—	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz	50	@	63
Squabs, ℔ doz	2 00	@	2 50

FRESH MEATS.

Beef Sides	7	@	7¾
Mutton	7½	@	9
Veal Carcases	8	@	10
Lambs	8	@	9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy, ℔ lb	6½	@	7¾
Corn-fed, light, ℔ lb	7	@	7¾
Still-fed, ℔ lb	6	@	6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@	$2 50
Peachblows	2 00	@	2 25
Buckeyes	1 75	@	2 00
Dykemans	2 00	@	—
Junes	1 75	@	—
Pink eyes	1 75	@	1 87
Onions, Red	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Yellow	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, White	2 50	@	3 50
Ruta Baga Turnips	50	@	62
White Turnips	50	@	62
Carrots	75	@	1 00
Beets	75	@	—
Parsnips	1 50	@	—
Spinach	1 25	@	—
Cabbages ℔ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Celery ℔ dozen	50	@	75

BEESWAX

Is in fair request at 32c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c.@44c. for Western, and 37c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1861.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied with animals during the past week, though there is a falling off in receipts of hogs as compared with the previous week, and a decline of 2,381 in the total receipts of all kinds. Beeves show an increase of 1,350, besides being heavier and of better quality. The advance in prices one week ago created quite a commotion among the cattle men, and quite a number took the first trains after the close of the markets to intercept and buy droves on their way here. In this they were successful, and so raised the expectations of many of the owners and drovers that they decided to come through with their stock.

The supply, however, (4,549) was too great for the higher prices of last week to be maintained, and though brokers made a stand, having much of the stock in their hands, they could not hold out, but were obliged to yield to the sellers' rates of two weeks ago, or fully ½c. ℔ lb. lower than last week's market. The stock was unusually good, and first-class buyers found no trouble in getting a full supply. All the cattle were finally disposed of, but at declining rates and with a dull trade toward the close.... Milch cows sell a little quicker. The advance in beef one week ago caused milkmen to sell off a portion of their fattest cows, and they are now buying others. Prices are unchanged, and the supply is ample.... Veal calves are in full supply and a shade lower, few calves bringing 7c. @ lb., live weight. Most of them range from 5c. to 6¾c.... Sheep are not selling as well by about 25c. ℔ head. The first lambs of the season (only four) made their appearance for St. Patrick's Day, and brought $6 each, or 22c. ℔ lb for the dressed meat.... Hogs sell slowly, though the receipts are light. Prices remain as last week. Light fat hogs sell best.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,549	153	593	6,703	4,539
Previous week	3,204	119	422	6,367	8,706
Same week last year	3,430	283	835	5,484	4,881
Weekly average of beeves for 1856					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 16,137. Total number received the previous week, 18,518, being a decrease of 2,381, all hogs.

Of the 4,549 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,651 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 610 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 203 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 46 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 39 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street.

The 3,651 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 644; Hudson River Railroad, 853; Camden and Amboy Railroad 541; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 99; Harlem Railroad, 713; on foot, 36; Hudson River boats, 751; and by New Haven Railroad, 14.

Of the 3,651 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 670 head came from New-York, 1,461 from Illinois, 36 from Kentucky, 810 from Ohio, 263 from Indiana, 86 from Iowa, 135 from Virginia, 18 from New-Jersey, 82 from Michigan, 30 from Pennsylvania, 25 from Connecticut, 17 from Canada, and 84 from Missouri.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

We remarked last week that it would be unwise to rush a large supply in for next market." It was even then evident that some of the wide awake cattle men were already on the cars pushing towards Buffalo, Baltimore, &c., to intercept, and, if possible, buy up droves before the news of an advance in cattle could reach the owners. A caution of this kind was therefore needed, but was not sufficiently heeded. Some of the brokers got nearly crazy, and in their eagerness to buy, indicated plainly that something was up. This caused an anxiety in the minds of others to rush in stock and get the benefit of an evident advance. The newspaper reports following soon after, confirmed them in the belief that now was the time to realize, and the result was that we have 4,549 bullocks to report this week, against 3,204 of one week ago. Besides this the cattle were unusually heavy and fat, making a large amount of beef for the numbers. After free sales at Bergen Hill on Monday, the market opened at ALLERTON'S, on Tuesday morning, with some 3,200 head on sale. The weather was cold and a severe snow storm was raging, making out-door operations extremely unpleasant. The cattle contracted themselves into the smallest possible space, and looked smaller than they really were. It is quite likely buyers got extra weights on this account. The storm probably hastened up purchasers in the morning, as it was too unpleasant to be hanging about the yards. They bought their cattle and went home to warm quarters. Business was quite lively in the morning, but prices were about ½c. ℔ lb. lower than the previous market. Wednesday showed the round number of 3,651 at ALLERTON'S, and a slow, dragging market followed, with prices $3 to $5 ℔ head below the rates of the previous day. It was with difficulty that all were sold.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.
Medium to good	8½c.@ 9c.	8¼c.@ 9¼c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7c.½.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	7¾c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c¾.@ —	8¼c.@ —

Owing to the superior quality of most of the cattle, our figures above fail to show the real decline, which was fully ½c. ℔ lb, with an allowance of weights in favor of the buyers, below the prices of one week ago on similar cattle.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. BLOOMER sold 30 State Cattle, mostly oxen of good flesh and heavy weights, for sundry owners at 8c.@9c.

I. BUDLONG sold 52 Michigan steers and oxen for J. BURT, at 7¾c.@8¾c. on 6¼ cwt. Also 17 Indiana steers for A. STINGLEY, medium, 5¾ cwt. cattle, and averaged $48 each. Also, wholesaled 44 Illinois steers for VAN DUZEN, at $56 25. Rated 7 cwt., and of medium flesh.

W. D. BELLIS & Co. sold 80, mostly Ohio steers and oxen, mixed, some very good and some common, varying from 5 cwt. to 13 cwt., and run out at 7c.@10c.; the 10c. ones were very choice.

S. ULERY sold 101 Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt., for J. T. ALEXANDER. They were a prime fat lot, and run out at 8¾c.@9¼c.—few 9¼c.

C. G. TEED sold 78 fairish Ohio cattle for J. PERRILL, of 7¼ cwt., native stock, which he disposed of at 8½c @9½c.

T. GALLIS sold 49 straight common Illinois steers, bought at Albany, and retailed at 7¾c @8c. on 6½ cwt.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON sold for J. CREBILL, 30 good Ohio steers of 8 cwt. at 9c. average, or 8¾c. to 9¾c. Also, for YAZLE, 35 common or middling Ohio cattle of 7 cwt. at 8c. @ 9c.; and 18 Illinois steers and Oxen for JACKSON, rated 8 cwt., and averaged 8¼c. DERBY & MILLER had two large throughbred Durham bulls, fed by S. BOYCE of Cortland County, New-York; one of them was imported six years ago at a cost of $3,500. He is about 10 years old, and shows fine breeding, but is now too old to be of much service. The two would dress 30 cwt. We understand they cost their present owners $200, and $175 was the best offer we heard for them.

J. A. MERRITT had 101 Illinois cattle, for J. T. ALEXANDER. They would dress near 7 cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.; average a trifle over 8¼c. Also, 17 mixed State cattle, which brought 8c.@9¼c.; some of them were nice fat steers.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold, on his own account, 16 State steers, oxen and coarse cows, bought of ALBERGER, at 7c.@8c. Also, 48 Illinois steers, a fair lot, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¼c. They were bought of A. GILLESPIE. And 15 Indiana steers and oxen, bought of J. L. BOYD. Fair lot, which run out at 8c.@8½c. The above were all bought at Buffalo.

J. C. & W. W. HOAG sold 44 good, fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, bought of VAN DUZEN. They retailed at $59 each, or 8¼c. Also, an extra large fat pair of Connecticut cattle, fed by Col. HINE, of New-Milford. Rated 26 cwt., and brought $240, or 9¼c. Also, 13 Connecticut cattle of common quality, at 8c.@9c. All sold on Tuesday.

C. W. CONGER, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 76 fair Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt, which he run out at 8c.@9¼c.—very few at the latter price—and 16 medium Ohio steers for D. C. CONEY, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.

Capt. VAIL & CLARK sold, on their own account, 70 pretty good State cattle at 8c.@10c.; 10 of them were very fine extra steers, and brought $120 each, or 9¾c. ℔ lb.

H. HURD was selling 61 Illinois steers and oxen, of fair quality, rated 7½ cwt., bought of BAIRDS at the yards, and retailing at 8c.@9c.

D. & H. BARNES sold, on their own account, 44 Ohio steers of good quality, 7¼ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

D. BARNES sold, on his own account, 44 prime Ohio steers. Rated 8¾ cwt., and run out at 8¾c.@9¾c.

W. E. DUDLEY sold, here and at Bergen, 55 pretty fair 6¾ cwt. Ohio steers for D. POST, at 8c.@9c. Also, 34 State cattle, 6¾ cwt., 17 being for N. D. BELL, and the remainder for J. M. WELLS, at a range of 8c.@9c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling a prime drove of fat Illinois steers, that would average 9 cwt. in the beef, for W. W. ROBBINS, at 9c.@10c., the range per head being from $65 to $120. This was the best lot of even, ripe steers on sale.

SHEPARD & VAIL were selling a good straight drove of 91 Indiana steers for JAMES FARLEY, that wieghed full 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

GEO. AYRAULT had a small lot, consisting of one carload from TALLMAN'S Syracuse distillery, which weighed 8 cwt., and averaged 9c. There are about 400 head of similar quality now feeding at the above establishment.

MILCH COWS.

There is rather more life to the cow trade, although prices remain about as for several weeks past, viz: $25@$30 each for common cows; $35@$40 for fair to good, and $45@$50 for prime cows, with an occasional fancy one at $60 to $65. There is quite an increase in the receipts, and a surplus remains on hand. The improvement is owing to the fact that stable cows were largely disposed of last week for beef, while it was in good demand. This leaves a call for fresh cows, but the present supply is ample, especially since the advance in beef was only temporary.

VEAL CALVES.

These do not sell as well. At least, fewer calves bring 7c., and very nice ones can be had for 6½c., with medium to common stock, at 5¾c. and so down to 4½c. Arrivals rather in excess of the wants of buyers.

SHEEP.

Trade continued good up to Monday, when a decline occurred in the dead meat market of about ½c. ℔ lb., which caused a slight depression on live stock. Prices are still good, however, being 5c. to 6c. ℔ lb., live weight, for fair to prime sheep. It takes very nice stock, however, to bring 6c. We notice sales of one lot of 100 head, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for $7 ℔ head—a choice drove. The first lambs of the season were offered at BROWNING'S, and brought $6 each for St. Patrick's Day. They were from New-Jersey, and cost the buyer about 22c. ℔ lb., for the 28 lbs. of dressed meat they contained ℔ head.

BROWNING received the following lots at his Sixth-street market during the past week, viz.: From Ohio—982 brought in, 323 by A. Strong; 341, P. Ivory; 318 Robbins & Adams. From New-York—307 brought in, 91 by W. T. Madison; 154, E. H. Bogart; 166, S. Hardy; 27, J. Cromwell; 89, R. W. Graves; 44, E. King; 56, W. Galle. From Michigan—170 by S. H. Tryon; 263, Coon & Burdell. From Pennsylvania—155 by G. B. Holcombe; 126, I. Bellis. From New-Jersey—64 by G. McBridge; 113, L. Bellis; 4, G. B. Holcombe; 44, E. L. Abbott. From Indiana—143 by A. D. Crall. Total, 2,891.

The first lambs of the season were received here last Friday, and sold at $6 ℔ head, or 22c. ℔ lb., net, for St. Patrick's Day. Of course it is much higher than others would now bring.

Sales of sheep at BROWNING'S:

J. MCCARTY sold 156 sheep for $897 50—averaging $5 75 each.

KENT & MULLEN report 143 head sold, at an average of $4 31 ℔ head.

HART & WEST give 318 sheep at $5 45 each.

R. H. HUME sold:

273 sheep	$1,652 38	100 sheep	491 00
145 sheep	784 75	196 sheep	1,090 00
Totals	708		$4,018 13

Average, $5 66 ℔ head.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

40 New-Jersey sheep for G. McBride			$368 00
113 New-Jersey sheep for L. Bellis			829 00
336 Ohio sheep for P. Ivory			1,334 32
134 Pennsylvania sheep for G. B. Holcombe			782 25
45 New-Jersey sheep for E. L. Abbott			196 87
126 Pennsylvania sheep for L. Bellis			732 00
41 Ohio sheep for H. Welsh			184 20
4 New-Jersey lambs, G. B. Holcombe			24 00
839			$4,450 64

Average, $5 31 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report the following lots as the arrivals at their market-place in Sixth-street for the past week, all of which were from New-York, and mostly from Orleans, Ontario and Livingston Counties: J. Marshall, 160; A. Lester, 506; Vantassell & Palmer, 107; L. Johnson, 159; D. Miller, 48; W. Wilson, 160; Kearney & Bentley, 337; S. Sacket, 180; S. Stocking, 375; M. Crandall, 15; S. Beckwith, 16; Vanderburgh & Co., 48.

Sales of the following lots were made at the annexed prices:

170 sheep, at	$923 30	168 sheep, at	$945 00
160 sheep, at	911 87	164 sheep, at	930 00
107 sheep, at	403 25	53 sheep, at	318 00
159 sheep, at	1,107 00	45 sheep, at	187 00
48 sheep, at	223 29	143 sheep, at	750 75
160 sheep, at	1 920 00	195 sheep, at	975 00
Totals	1,676		$8,494 46

Average $5 07 ℔ head.

The following sales are reported at CHAMBERLIN'S by Messrs. KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT and W. S. CHAMBERLIN:

100 sheep.	$7 00	$700 00	50 sheep.	$4 60	$200 00
146 sheep.	5 25	766 25	95 sheep.	5 60	475 00
122 sheep.	6 25	762 50	163 sheep.	4 52	823 50
26 sheep.	6 36	165 00	171 sheep.	5 50	940 50
15 sheep.	5 37	80 75	100 sheep.	4 50	450 00
191 sheep.	4 75	907 50	89 sheep.	4 62½	411 62
Total		1,288			$6,682 62

Average $5 20 ℔ head.

ALLERTON reports 413 as the receipts at his Forty-fourth-street market.

SWINE.

Live hogs sell slowly, notwithstanding light receipts. Packers have completed their contracts, and the 4,539 received for the past week are quite sufficient for a week's supply of fresh pork, hams, bacon and sausages.

G. W. DOBMAN, Commission Broker at the Forty-fifth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7½c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7½c.
Still Hogs	4¾c.@5c.	6c. @6¼c.

The market keeps slow for hogs of all kinds, except prime light stock.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

There remained unsold at the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables, 728 horses. There have been no sales of first-class coach teams. A few single horses have been sold to match, in teams, at $350@$400 each; and a few second-class coach and road pairs sold at $450@$550 per pair. Some demand has existed for good single horses for family and business purposes, at $250@$300 each. First-class draught horses are saleable and steady at last week's prices, $250@$275 each; second-class bring $175@$225. There has been no inquiry for shippers. A few saddle horses have arrived this week, but no sales have been reported. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are not buying as many as last week; some purchases were made at $110@$115 each. Several of this class of horses have been sold to farmers and stable keepers in the neighboring towns. Quite a number of Canadian ponies are on hand, and several have been sold at from $125@$175 for fine, $80@$100 for common. The total sales for the week amount to 162 horses, leaving on hand this evening 833 head. The weather has been bad for the sale or exhibition of good stock. Several dealers have arrived this week with fair lots of State horses. The Erie Railroad brought into market, this week, 50 horses.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE,
BY P. R. WILKINS, MARCH 20, 1861.

House and lot No. 25 Sheriff-st., 25x50	$4,425
1 lot on 125th-st., 328 feet west 6th-av., 18x100	1,200

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

		Leave.	For.	
De Soto	New-York	Havana	Mch	21
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch	21
Palestine	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch	26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch	27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch	30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch	30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	6
Afrika	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l	13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l	20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	16
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch	4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch	6
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	6
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Mch	7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Mch	9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch	14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	16
Bornussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch	18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch	20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch	23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch	26
Perth	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl	3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl	4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *North Star*, will close at the New-York Post-office this (Thursday) morning, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat	3 P. M.

The through Boston mail closes also at ..... 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A 25 FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 401 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUE WELL WORTH $1,000 TO BE HAD FOR $1.

RAT CHARMING.—The art of charming or bewitching rats; how to lead or send them from one place to that of another, or of securing alive in one night, without traps, all on your premises. Same appl cable to mice in dwellings and rats on board ship. In the art of charming or bewitching rats there is either magic nor mystery, as pretended to by professionals, but simply a discovery by accidence, and the result of a knowledge of their natural history and migratory habits. For a few cents it can be adopted by any one. Mailed free on receipt of $1, and sold by Mr. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 122 Waverley-place, New-York.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

In an advanced stage of preparation, and will be speedily published, "Whittaker's New-York Practice," third edition complete.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE on Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c., published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway; mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation; to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1103d av., in the hosiery store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTed, situations by two respectable young women—one as first-class waitress and chambermaid, the other as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American cooking; French and Spanish cooking, if required; no objection to help in the washing of a small private family; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and mind a baby, or as chambermaid alone; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Forsyth-st., front room, No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a baby and sew; 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 183 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A middle aged woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can come well recommended from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate operator on Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine; no objection to do fine washing and ironing, which she can do neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of grown people; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or sewing; this person will be found kind and obliging. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., a little back from the street.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Calls for two days, at No. 268 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; good City reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Forsyth-st., front room, No. 7.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of grown people; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or sewing; this person will be found kind and obliging. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., a little back from the street.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Automaton—La Bayadere.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Knights of the Round Table.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet; Or, The Royal Highwayman—Mother Goose—Smuggler's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The positive assertion that Fort Sumpter was to evacuated yesterday appears to have had no foundation in fact, and the whole matter now rests in just as much uncertainty as ever. It is probable, however, if the order for evacuation has not been actually issued, it soon will be. This is the prevailing impression among prominent Republican Senators, who admit—so our Washington correspondent informs us—that this step has been definitely settled upon. Advices received from Montgomery assert that the condition of affairs at Fort Pickens has been much misrepresented—that the danger of collision is not at all imminent; that, On the contrary, the best feeling exists between the garrison of the Fort and the Southern forces. It may be as well, however, to receive such reports, coming from Montgomery, with a grain of allowance.

The two indictments against John B. Floyd, Ex-Secretary of War, have been dismissed by the Washington Court as untenable. The first indictment, conspiring to defraud the Government, was thrown out on motion of District-Attorney Ould, who stated in open Court that *there was no evidence to sustain it.* The second, for malfeasance in office, in issuing personal acceptances in an improper manner, was decided to be untenable under the operation of the law of 1857, which prohibits prosecution where the party implicated has testified before a Congressional Investigating Committee relative to offences with which he may be charged. This leaves Mr. Floyd precisely where he stood before, so far as his relations to the public are concerned, and it remains to be seen whether he will avail himself of the technicality thus construed in his favor.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate yesterday were those of Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, as Minister to Austria; Henry S Sanford, of Connecticut, as Minister to Belgium, Rufus King, of Wisconsin, as Minister to Rome, and Bradford R. Wood, of New-York, as Minister to Denmark. A number of important Consular appointments were also made, and Gen. Nye's name was sent in for Governor of the new Territory of Nevada. Several foreign appointments, previously sent in, were confirmed. Relative to the New-York appointments there is yet nothing to report.

Mr. Hale yesterday offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, providing for the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday next, *sine die.* Mr. Douglas' resolution relative to the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the seceded States, was then again considered, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a speech in advocacy of a proposition introduced by him, providing that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should be vested with full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceded States that they constitute an alien people, and that he shall conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation. This, Mr. Bayard contended, was the only way in which to avoid civil war. At the conclusion of his speech the Senate, without action on his proposition, went into Executive session.

Arkansas is still true to the Union. The Secession ordinance has been defeated in the Convention by a vote of thirty nine to thirty-five; and if it were submitted to the people, there is no doubt that it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. This, in a State uniformly and largely Democratic, bordering upon the Cotton Confederacy, after all the predictions of her speedy withdrawal from the Union, and the special efforts which have been made to induce her to do so, is particularly gratifying. At Van Buren, at Fort Smith, and elsewhere, salutes were fired, night before last, in honor of the vote, and throughout the State there was great rejoicing among the people.

Gov. Houston, it will be seen by a telegram from New-Orleans, has refused to obey the behests of the Texas State Convention, and declined to take the oath to support the new Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The Secretary of State has adopted a similar course, but the other State officers have taken the course appointed for them. It is announced that Lieut.-Gov. Clark was to assume Gov. Houston's powers on the 16th inst., by order of the Convention. There is no indication of the course which Gov. Houston will pursue in such a contingency.

There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the disposal of the $15,000,000 loan of the C. S. A. A few days ago it was stated unthoritatively that New-Orleans capitalists had taken the whole amount at 5 ₩ cent. premium; but in the New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 16th, we find a communication urging the people to come forward and take the scrip. There are few, the writer says, who cannot buy one bond, and as it is "a loan upon Southern faith," prompt action should be taken. Possibly the writer of this appeal, although apparently well posted, had not heard that the entire amount had been taken at such a handsome premium.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the bill to facilitate the trial of civil actions in which any of the parties shall be imprisoned, was reported complete. Among the bills passed were the act amending the act to establish regulations for this port; the act in relation to cases of murder and arson in the first degree occurring previous to March 4, 1860; and the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, the former vote being reconsider. Mr. Manierre introduced a bill defining larceny, and Mr. Murphy a bill amending the act in relation to the public health in this City. In the Assembly a number of petitions in favor of a railroad in Broadway were presented, and a minority report against it was read. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charge of official misconduct against Hon. Jay Gibbons, member of Assembly from the First District, Albany County, reported in favor of expelling him. After some debate it was ordered that the report be printed, and the resolution expelling him was laid over. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn University, was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed, was that which provides for the protection of the Croton Aqueduct from injury while being repaired, and that amending the act to provide against unsafe buildings in this City.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that 1,366 emigrants arrived during the week, making a total of 6,131, or an excess of 464 over the same period last year. Receipts, $1,848; expenditures, $1,530 54; balance in bank, $3,566 01.

In the Board of Education last evening the report of the Committee in favor of a fire-proof library for the Free Academy, and the report of the Committee on Teachers' salaries, were taken up and discussed at length, but no action was taken on either.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Clerke, another action is now on trial between Jacob Sharp and the Corporation. The action is brought to recover damages against the City for an alleged injury to the plaintiff's lease of the Wall-street Ferry, by which he suffered a loss of $4,000 per annum for ten years. In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Lindesmith, convicted of false pretences, was sent to Sing Sing for two years. The trial of a German by the name of Reuter, for murder, was then proceeded with, and is still on. In the General Sessions, several jurors were fined for absence, and the entire day was occupied with the trial of Honeywell Vincent for forgery. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The Stock Exchange yesterday manifested, at the close, a little more disposition to speculate in railway shares, while Federal stocks and railway mortgages continued firm. State securities dull.

Breadstuffs were in active request, as was also Cotton, at buoyant prices. Provisions were quiet. Coffee and Sugars, Rice, Hay and Tallow were in fair demand. Molasses and Clover Seed attracted more attention. Fish, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. Rates on freight were lower, with 333 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets, the supply of live animals for this week's market has been fully equal to the demand. Of beef cattle, the receipts were so large as to depress prices fully ½c. ₩ lb., net weight, at yesterday's general weekly market. The quality of the cattle was unusually good. Milch cows sell a little more quickly, but at former rates, the supply being ample. Veal calves and live hogs remain at last week's prices. Sheep are 25c. ₩ head lower. The first "Spring lambs," four in number, were sold at 22c. ₩ lb., net, on Friday. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 16,537, of which 4,549 were beeves, 153 cows, 593 calves, 6,703 sheep, and 4,539 hogs.

The "Dangerous Element."

Timid and short-sighted men have been appalled during the last few months by a vague apprehension that some general social cataclysm was about to burst over the country; that the political imbroglio in the Cotton States was, somehow or other, to lead to a general revolutionary *mêlée* of some indefinite kind, and that society itself would perhaps be wrecked in the universal storm. Over and again have the tropical declaimers and presses of the South threatened that, somehow or other, some hydra-headed monster, which they designated as the "dangerous classes" of the North was to be "let loose" among us; that the "brutal masses," whom they represented as untold millions, were to be enticed from their dens by the sweet prospect of general plunder and rapine; and that, with such auxiliaries, treason could gain an easy victory in the midst of a general anarchy. On the other hand, again, those unacquainted with the constitution of Southern society have fancied that the black savages and poor whites of the Slave States were but a powder-magazine, which needed only the touch of fire to produce a social explosion from Maryland to Mexico.

The constant repetition of these extravagant notions, if indeed they are anything more than mere sectional bravado, augurs an ignorance of the economic and social condition of the different States that is indeed curious in a country where railroads thread from State to State and from section to section, and where every village daily photographs itself in its local newspaper. Much has already been done to dispel such vagaries; for during the bygone Winter, the very crisis has occurred, pending which, according to prediction, both the terrible programmes were to be carried into effect. The Union has been in the pangs of dissolution; the country has been practically without any Central Government; industry has been seriously paralyzed, and the traitors have assiduously made the very appeals to those very classes which were supposed but to need such incitement to array them against government and society. Yet throughout the whole breadth of the Free States, American democracy and republican freedom have justified themselves as being possessed of a conservative power as great as heretofore has been their capacity for aggression and change.

Who, indeed, *are* the dangerous classes in these Free Northern States? The millions of free agricultural yeomanry almost universally own the soil which they till; and while the beneficence of Nature and the perennial rural virtues shall continue, *they* must remain, what they ever have been, the great conservative force of the State. Recent statistics, compiled from the records of the savings banks and other economic institutions in this metropolis and the other great cities of the North, show that a very large proportion of the mechanics and laborers, and even of that broad stratum which forms the granitic base of our society, have little fortunes stored for after years, which would all be scattered to the winds should they turn their hands against the civil and political order which alone has made these economies possible. Who that has ever traversed the vast and fertile grain belt which sweeps from Maine across the Continent three thousand miles to Oregon, or that has become familiar with the various shades of American life to be found in New-York, or Boston, or Chicago, does not know that dangerous classes, such as are to be found in Europe, have really no substantive existence here? What element, for example, is there, either in city or country, at all analagous to that dread and overwhelming *canaille* which was shot upward from the subterranean dens of Paris in 1793, or to that gaunt army of agricultural laborers which, twenty years ago, held midnight carnival on Salisbury Plain? Such types of human development as these have no existence in the American States, and could not be produced in centuries, except by direct interposition of Divinity.

The free tenure of the soil, and the vast spaces which for untold time must remain open to the hand of industry, forbid those convulsions such as most frequently occur in history from general destitution of the means of life. Even in case of a sectional contest, the great industries of society in the Northern States would necessarily go on much as usual. The political education which every citizen—and that word here happily means every man—necessarily obtains by the very fact of his citizenship, must effectually prevent those uprisings of blind masses in pursuit of some unknown good which they fancy the State can bestow. The absolute equality of every citizen before the law, removes one of the most dangerous causes of social anarchy—a war of castes. The constitutional right to change peacefully the form of Government takes away forever the necessity of bloodshed to achieve political revolution. The beneficent influence of universal education and the universal newspaper which is the growth from it, have so elevated the general standard of intelligence and humanity, that that savage lust of blood which has always been the secret source of so many fierce civil contentions, has been at leat measurably eradicated. And, above all, the noble spirit of Christian morality which so thoroughly pervades society, has given it a power for peaceful, enduring cohesion infinitely greater than ever before belonged to any State. Inter-sectional war is within the limits of possibility, but domestic anarchy can have no place in a society trained, as this has been, and as no people ever was before, in all the responsibilities of self-government. The passions of men, we know well enough, are always fundamentally the same; and from the smoothest sea a gale may raise the cloud-compelling tempest. But a national insanity, such as that which possessed France, and such as the timid have feared and the traitors have predicted here, can never be the result of any political crisis, however great, in a young, vigorous nation; it is the issue only of centuries of organic social decay. Whatever the future may have in store for the Republic, all the signs forbid the thought that it is to be either political disorganization or serious social revulsion. And we firmly believe and hope, that amid all temporary collisions or local convulsions, there will still exist, serene and unmoved, the splendid fabric of freedom and faith embodied in this great democratic Union.

The Future of Secession.

It cannot be denied that there is a growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of *letting the Gulf States go.* The Abolitionists everywhere have been in favor of a dissolution of the Union from the beginning. They have been hoping that the border States would join the secession movement, and that we should then have two Confederacies,—one free and the other slave. In this way they think we should rid ourselves of all responsibility for the existence of Slavery,—deprive it of the protection which it now enjoys under the Federal Constitution, and prepare the way for open warfare upon it. The course of events has led very many persons to concur in the wish for a peaceful separation, who do not at all sympathise with these views of the Abolitionists. The dread of war, the apprehension that collisions may occur between the Federal authorities and the seceding States,—has, perhaps, more to do with this desire than any other motive. Let us separate in peace,—let us dissolve the partnership and let the Slave States take care of themselves, rather than run the risks of a civil war,—is the sentiment and language of thousands who have no sympathy with the ultraists on either side.

We regard this sentiment as unsound and dangerous. It ignores entirely the nature and sanctions of government, and involves perils to the country far greater than those it seeks to avert. The danger of War would, in our opinion, be far greater after separation than it is now. Differences which may arise between the two sections, which now both take the greatest pains to settle, would then be contested with heated hatred, and would end in open conflict. Questions of commerce, of the rights of navigation, of extradition,—cases of insult or maltreatment of citizens,—a thousand sources of hostility would be created by the very fact of separation,—and all the restraints which now prevent war, would be removed. We might remain at peace for a year or two, but War would inevitably follow a dissolution. It would be impossible for two nations, so hostile to each other in the basis and ground-work of their society,—separated under circumstances of mutual distrust and dislike, lying side by side, with only an invisible boundary, touching each other upon a long frontier, and having a thousand sensitive points of dissension and discord, to avoid hostilities for any considerable length of time.

While we remain united, even nominally, there will be on both sides the utmost aversion to a hostile collision. All in both sections who desire the restoration of the Union, will do everything in their power to prevent a conflict. The Federal Government will avoid a resort to force until absolutely compelled to use it in self-defence,—and with every day of reflection the people of the South will become more and more unwilling to precipitate such an issue.

The true policy of the Government is unquestionably that of *masterly inactivity.* The object to be aimed at is, the conversion of the Southern people from their Secessionism. The appeal of the Government must be to the minds of the people,—to their judgment, their political sagacity, their common sense. Force, as a means of restoring the Union, or of permanently preserving it, is out of the question. It has its place in our system of Government as in every other. It may and must be used to repel aggression,—to hold public property and to enforce obedience to the laws, in every case where temporary disobedience would not be a less evil than the attempt to compel assent: and of this the Government itself must be the judge. But no war,—no force can ever restore the Union. *That* work must be done by other means. The people of the South must *come* back,—not be *driven* back: and they will do it whenever they are convinced that their safety will permit, and that their interests require, it. It must be the aim of the Government to *convince them of this fact,*—and to avoid everything which will change the issue and prevent the people from exercising their calm judgment upon the subject. It must not dissolve the Union, nor recognize its dissolution—nor permit any of the bonds of Union which still remain to be severed. Let it hold its forts, its arsenals, and all its public property—not menacingly, but as a matter of right and of duty,—and let it make no attack, and repel none for any other purpose than strict defence and self-preservation.

This, in our judgment, is the policy by which the Union may be preserved, and must be, if it is preserved at all. It should be adopted and carried out vigorously by the Government,—by active efforts as well as by passive avoidance of everything which would interfere with its effective prosecution. The efforts of Union men in every Southern State should be recognized and encouraged. Documents, setting forth the true position of the Administration upon every question involving Southern rights, should be placed in the hands of every Southern man. The patronage, the influence and the power of the Government should be used to build up the Union party in every Southern State, and to enable it to contend vigorously and successfully with the party of Disunion.

This may seem a long process,—but it is the only one which contains the slightest promise of success. It would be easier and more expeditious, doubtless, to sever the Union at once, and thus end the strife. But that would only begin it. The Union is worth an effort for its preservation, both on account of its positive benefits, and because it is the only guarantee for peace, freedom and prosperity. We believe the President will make its restoration the leading aim of his efforts and that he will adopt a policy which will prevent war, satisfy the South of his determination to respect their rights, and eventually bring back every Southern State.

That Loan.—There is evidently a misunderstanding regarding the disposal of the $15,000,000 loan asked for by the C. S. A. Nearly a week ago we were informed on good telegraphic authority that the entire amount had been taken by New-Orleans capitalists at a premium of 5 per cent., and yet we find a communication in the *Crescent* of the 16th, imploring the faithful most piteously to walk up to the captain's office and settle. Among the arguments adduced in favor of this course are these: "That the tax is easily assessed and cannot be evaded;" "that the rate of interest, 8 per cent., is that which usually obtains in the South even in times which are not freed from commercial embarrassments;" and the writer adds, rising to the sublime height of impudence, "this rate exceeds that accepted recently by the capitalists of New-York upon a loan to the United States, with its empty treasury, heavy debt, and disrupted, revolutionary condition!" But as if this were not enough, this ardent political economist appeals to God to forbid that the C. S. A. should ask for money in vain, and with the seizure of the forts and the theft of millions of United States property and funds fresh in his memory, urges the people to remember "that this is a loan upon Southern faith, which has never yet been tarnished."

Now, if the bankers of New-Orleans hardened their hearts and refused to respond to this touching appeal, we would respectfully suggest that they could not use $15,000,000 to better advantage than in reimbursing the General Government the sum which it originally expended on the Louisiana purchase. Such an act would add new lustre to the effulgent brilliancy of that Southern faith "which has never yet been tarnished."

H. G. on Geo. P. Marsh.

One of Thackeray's minor heroes was accustomed to decide every question that came up for judgment, by referring to something he had seen or heard while he was an *attaché* at the Court of Pumpernickel. Our neighbor of the *Tribune* has a similar fashion. He was once member of Congress for three months,—and the amount of wisdom which he imbibed during that brief period has sufficed for all subsequent emergencies, and bids fair to supply his necessities for the whole of his natural life. Here is the latest instance of its use:

"I made the acquaintance of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh in the House of Representatives during the session of 1848-'49, and learned to prize and honor his ability, integrity and suavity, as I did those of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, then Speaker, who is almost the exact counterpart of Mr. Marsh in every intellectual and personal quality. What Mr. Winthrop now is in politics we all know; Mr. Marsh, *I believe,* differs only in not being very wealthy, and not living in Boston. He was then an open and earnest advocate of raising the pay of members of Congress, and declared that he did not believe there was a single officer under our Government too well paid. *I could not help my conviction* that he would have been a conscientious and faithful loyalist had he been a citizen of Massachusetts in 1775. That he will be popular with the Court of Victor Emanuel, I do not doubt; that he will exert his influence there to increase the power of the people, *I cannot hope. In my judgment,* Mr. Marsh deems the British Constitution as popular as human nature can well bear; and I desire that of Italy to be more liberal. Hence, with great respect for him, I deeply regret that a more pronounced Republican was not selected for the Italian Mission.

H. G."

That is what Mr. Greeley learned of Geo. P. Marsh during the three months of his Congressional term. It is exceedingly definite and satisfactory. Mr. Greeley liked Mr. Marsh as he did Mr. Winthrop:—and since they resembled each other then in being both gentlemen of scholarship and culture, Mr. Greeley "believes" they must now agree in political sentiment,—and as Mr. Winthrop is not a Republican, Mr. Marsh cannot be. It may be difficult to detect the logic in this inference,—but it answers H. G.'s purpose nevertheless.

The next point is still more striking. Mr. Marsh thought that members of Congress were not paid enough for their services;—*therefore* Mr. Greeley could not "help his conviction" that he would have been a Tory in 1775!

This is logic with a vengeance. More than half the members of Congress could be convicted of treason without the slightest difficulty, by such a process of reasoning. Indeed, as the pay of members has been increased by law since that time, Mr. Greeley may prove that we have actually passed under the reign of the British Queen. The truth is Mr. Marsh never scrupled to express his contempt of the paltry mileage crusade by which Mr. Greeley distinguished his brief Congressional career,—nor has he at any time affected the slightest respect for the political opinions or conduct of that aspiring statesman. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

H. G. does not doubt that Mr. Marsh will be popular *at the Court* of Sardinia, but "cannot hope" that he will make himself the champion of *the people.* The only "people" in Italy who do not support the King, who seek to thwart, betray and destroy the present Government, are the Red Republican followers of Mazzini. That Mr. Marsh will not sympathize with them, or lend himself to their conspiracies, is doubtless true; and in this particular he will probably justify the distrust of the *Tribune.* But there is no man in this country, as there will be no man in Italy, who has warmer, more enlightened or more deeply rooted sympathies with the cause of Constitutional liberty throughout the world than he. We have known Mr. Marsh more or less intimately for over twenty years:—and, in spite of the "belief," the "conviction," the "judgment" of H. G., based on a three months' acquaintance in Congress, we venture to say that this country does not contain a "more pronounced Republican" than he.

Secession and the People.—The refusal of the leaders of the secession movement to submit their new Constitution to the popular vote indicates unmistakably their sense of the weakness of their cause. It shows clearly that the whole thing is a conspiracy, and not a movement of the people. Those who originated it succeeded in gaining the coöperation of the people at the outset, by taking advantage of the excitement and alarm created among them by the election of a Republican President. But they have no faith in their permanent support of the movement, else they would not take the high-handed measure of refusing to submit the question to their decision.

This action is naturally exciting some discontent among the people of the South. In Mississippi some of the public journals denounce it in very strong terms. The *Mississippian,* in speaking of it, says:

"It is the right of the people to decide whether or not they will live under the Constitution which is being provided for them by the body in session at Montgomery. If it is not their right to do so, then the theory that they are the source of all power, and should govern themselves, is a vague abstraction, incapable of application, and invented to delude them. It will not do to say that in voting for separation from the Union, they arranged the terms of confederation with other States, or prescribed the plan of future government. *That would be a falsification of history which no sane man will venture to be guilty of.*

There is no way of evading the premises we have assumed; hence the conclusion at which we have arrived is unavoidable, viz.: *That the Constitution for the permanent Government, before Mississippi becomes a party to the compact, must be submitted directly to the vote of the people of the State.* If it is not done, the question of the right of the people to form their own Government *may require practical solution,* before the new order is fully established. *They will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they will have had no hand in creating.*"

The Vicksburg *Whig* copies these remarks, and adds some strong comments of its own. It says:

"Truly does our cotemporary remark, that *the people 'will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they have had no hand in creating.'* We think the people have been too long ignored already. But far be it from us to urge any objections which might, in the least degree, be considered captious. We now insist, with the *Mississipian,* that the ratification of the permanent Government, to be perfect, *must come from the directly expressed will of the people, through the ballot-box.* The strictures of our neighbor upon the 'wretched botch-work' of the Convention, as exhibited in the extracts from the Ordinance it quotes, are perfectly proper, as they are contradictory and delusive. It is a matter of paramount importance that there should be no mistaking the demands of the people. To be brief, then, *the permanent Government must be submitted to the popular will.* And woe be to the man who stands between the people and and this inalienable right!"

There are several questions of this sort to be settled before the new Confederacy can be considered a "fixed fact."

The Harlem Bridge and the Third-avenue Railroad.

Office of the Third-avenue Railroad Co., New-York, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements contained in your article of this date, headed "Harlem Bridge Case," so far as they apply to this Company, are entirely and wholly devoid of truth, and whoever gave you the information upon which said article was based, has grossly imposed upon you.

We have no desire to lay our rails upon the Bridge or into Westchester County, and never had.

We are making no effort to obtain that privilege or any other from the Legislature.

We have no interest whatever in the cost or construction of the bridge further than to oppose an elevation that would destroy property on the Third-avenue.

We are informed that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to authorize the construction of a road from Fordham to the Third-avenue, with privilege to lay rails on the Harlem Bridge, and connect with and use part of our Road; but it has been done without our knowledge or assent, and does not meet our approval in that particular. We are, therefore, justly indignant that you should charge us with things of which we are profoundly ignorant, and in which we have no manner of interest.

We at present enjoy all the advantages we desire at that point, and consider the sacrifices attending the operation of eight miles of road at ¾ of a cent per mile for each passenger, sufficiently onerous.

Trusting to your sense of justice to correct your statements, I am respectfully yours,

WM. A. DARLING, President.

To the foregoing authoritative confession, signed by the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, we appeal for confirmation of every syllable contained in the article of which it purports to be a refutation. Our statement yesterday ran as follows, and will be found officially corroborated by Mr. Darling's statement, in every *essential* particular:

"Another strong effort, we see, is being made at Albany to push through the job of rebuilding Harlem Bridge, at a cost of $250,000, in such a manner and on such a grade as will *allow* the Third-avenue Railroad Company to push their line over it into Westchester County as far as Fordham,—another bill, directly stating this object, and authorizing the Company to make such extension, being already under way."

We did not charge that the "strong effort" in question was being made *by* the Third-avenue Railroad Company, in its corporate capacity or any other. We merely stated that the effort was being made to have the Bridge built "in such a manner and on such a grade" as would "*allow*" the Third-avenue Railroad Company to push their line over it, if they so pleased, "into Westchester County as far as Fordham,"—specially adding that there was "another bill," in which this lobby-object was unveiled, directly authorizing such an addition to the Third-avenue line.

Now Mr. Darling, though denying that the Third-avenue Company is directly interested in either of these measures, substantially confesses that the Company is advocating a grade for the Bridge identical with that of the Third-avenue Railroad; and that the Corporation, of which he is President, is "opposing an elevation" of said Bridge, pronounced necessary by competent engineers to the unobstructed navigation of Harlem River. As for Mr. Darling's explanation that the Company is only pursuing this course, to prevent injury to "property on the Third-avenue;" and that the parties who are urging "the construction of a road from Fordham to the Third-avenue, with privilege to lay rails on the Harlem Bridge and connect with and use" part of the Third-avenue Railroad, have done so without his knowledge, assent or approval—we very cheerfully submit this "explanation" to the judgment of the public, only begging Mr. Darling hereafter, whenever the spirit shall move him to rush into print for the correction of an alleged editorial error, to pinch himself and otherwise stimulate himself until he awakens to consciousness of the fact that we live in the year of grace eighteen hundred and sixty-one; that we are residents of the City of New-York, and that the possession of reason has not yet been totally taken away from us by any ordinance of the Common Council or act of the State Legislature.

We repeat, therefore, on the strong testimony of Mr. Darling's letter, and in view of the evidence already published in our columns, and recorded in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, that the true and only object of the bill appropriating $250,000 for the construction of Harlem Bridge, is to give a track, free of expense, across the Harlem River for the extension of the Third-avenue Railroad to Fordham—be the corporators of new grant whomsoever they may; and we do further repeat, in the words of the article which has had the misfortune to draw down Mr. Darling's exemplary indignation, that

"Let the precedent in this case be established, and we shall next have a measure authorizing all City Railroad grantees, past, present and future, to draw their checks against Comptroller Haws for the original cost of building their lines and the purchase and repair of their running stock!"

Clearly this Bridge, as it is to be devoted to railroad purposes, should be paid for by the railroad company seeking to use it,—just as all other railroad bridges between here and Washington or St. Louis are paid for by the parties in interest. It is holding the public nose closer to the monopoly-grindstone than the public can bear, if we are first to have a grant worth several hundred thousand dollars given away by the Legislature for nothing; and, in addition to this, are called upon to contribute a quarter of a million dollars out of the Public Treasury towards enabling the grantees to avail themselves of their franchise. To the first operation use has habituated us, as eels in time are alleged to become reconciled to skinning; but to the second operation it will require something more than the angry epistolary rhetoric of the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company to make us patiently submit.

Carl Schurz.—We are glad to see confident statements in intelligent quarters, that the President intends to offer Carl Schurz some high and honorable office in recognition of his talents and political services. We opposed his appointment to Sardinia, or to any of the leading diplomatic posts in Central Europe, not from any disposition to underrate his abilities, but because we considered the circumstances of his past career likely to destroy his usefulness there, and needlessly to embarrass our relations with those countries. Our Government undoubtedly had the right to send him as our Representative to the Government which had exiled him:—but no one, we presume, would deem it a wise or a friendly act. And our objections to sending him to Sardinia were similar in kind, though less in degree.

But Mr. Schurz is a gentleman of great ability, an earnest Republican, and abundantly worthy of recognition and promotion at the hands of the Administration. He rendered effective service to the Republican Party during the canvass, and has a right to look for the reward which such services usually command. The objection which has been raised, in unfriendly quarters, that he was paid for his campaign speeches, is entitled to no weight,—as that was a matter exclusively between himself and those who engaged his services. We trust, therefore, that the President will confer upon him some position which will indicate a satisfactory recognition of his political labors and deserts.

Golden Rewards to Modest Merit.—Our City Fathers, it will be seen, have sought to symbolize their own estimate of their own merits in the purest and most valuable of metals. Discarding the massive silver badge of last year, and all preceding years, Rear-Admiral Boole, the entertainer of the Turkish Ambassador, of the Japanese Princes and the Prince of Wales, and the builder of scow fleets uncertain of destination,—will hereafter flame amazement through our fashionable thoroughfares with a star of virgin gold scattering its effulgence from the left side of his impeccable breast. "Fit emblem," all will say—at least such is Boole's hope—"fit emblem of the golden Aldermanic nature, or Aldermanic nature crapulous of gold, which beats within the distinguished wearer's veins!"

"Detraction," it has often been said, "loves a shining mark;" and perhaps it may have been with a view to thus draw off the fire from themselves to their official insignia, that the Aldermen and Councilmen unanimously concurred in charging the City something over $600 for these delicate little items of personal adornment. This is one explanation; but we have heard another more practical, and at the same time, perhaps, more complimentary to the self-appreciation of certain of the City Fathers. This second one runs to the effect that the new golden badges are smaller, and can, therefore, be more easily concealed than the clumsy old silver ones—just as gentlemen under a cloud, who are about being conveyed up the river, with a prospect before them of quite a lengthened absence from the city—are frequently solicitous of having a shawl or cloak wrapped round their hands to conceal from public gaze their particular rewards of merit.

Be these things as they may, however, we should strive to hail every indication of awakening æsthetic taste in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as a sure forerunner of an approaching moral and political millennium. We should endeavor to believe that the official with a gold badge over his heart will seek to emulate the purity of the metal, and be a much better City Father than when only a large silver trinket shadowed forth his second class virtues. In this hope—for a rough experience will not permit us to use the word belief—we hail the grave Senators and Assemblymen of our Municipal Legislature, magnificently adorned as they are henceforth to be with golden shields attached to the left lapels of their coats; and we tell them that they may earn "golden crowns of glory" to match and surpass their new badges, by simply paying honest attention to the needs of the City and discarding the appeals of those lobby-operators who are forever seeking access to the strong-box of Comptroller Haws.

The Albany Bribery Case.—The Special Committee appointed by the lower House of our State Legislature to investigate the charge of an attempt to extort a bribe, made against Hon. Jay Gibbons, of Albany County, by the District-Attorney and Assistant District Attorney of Albany City, have reported that, in their judgment, Mr. Gibbons has been guilty of the offence charged, and have accordingly moved the House for his expulsion. With the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, but few who have read the affidavits on which Mr. Gibbons was arrested in the criminal suit still pending against him, will feel authorized to differ; but against the indecent haste which demanded the concurrence of the House in the report, without any examination of the evidence, every man possessing the love of justice in his heart must indignantly protest.

Our Assemblymen should remember that their vote on this report will doubtless blot out of public life, and forever blight the prospects of a young man who could hardly have attained his seat amongst them had he not been possessed of more than the average talents. The attempt, therefore, made by Mr. Pierce to suppress the evidence taken before the Committee, so that the House should vote while absolutely knowing nothing of the facts in the case,—is one which we rejoice to see that the spirit of equity amongst our Assemblymen has defeated.

When the vote is taken which is to drive forth Jay Gibbons from the Legislature, a branded and ruined man, while yet scarcely having attained to man's estate, let the House and the public also know how and by what temptations he was overcome; how much of the responsibility rests on him, and how much on the accidents surrounding the position of every inexperienced youth intrusted with legislative power at Albany. It was an insult to the House to ask a vote on such a measure as the expulsion of a member, without any submission of the evidence on which such vote was asked. This was the view very properly taken by a majority of the members; and the evidence had before the Special Committee is now ordered to be printed, and time given for its examination, before the final vote of expulsion can be passed.

The War Question.—The following paragraph from the *Southern* (S. C.) *Guardian* illustrates the means used at the South to create hostility toward the North:

"In Vermont, a general order was sent recently to all the volunteer military companies, to ascertain *who of their members would be ready at a moment's warning, to march on the South,* and to expel all such as were not willing to do so. A few were found who refused to bear arms in a war against their Southern brethren, but their places *were more than supplied by others who thirsted for the blood of slaveholders.* In one instance a lieutenant resigned, rather than join in so unholy a crusade, when he was formally presented with a wooden sword in derision and contempt. In the Mexican war, when all the States were called on for volunteers to fight a foreign foe, *Vermont sent no soldiers to her country's battles. But now she is ready to furnish enough of them to slaughter those whom she claims to be her own countrymen and brothers!*"

This is pure fiction, so far as we have an information, from beginning to end. We not believe any such order was ever sent

the volunteer military companies of Vermont, or that any such assurances were ever received from them. Vermont *did* send soldiers to the Mexican war, and they did their full share of fighting against the enemies of the country. And we venture to say that there are not ten men in all Vermont who have the slightest wish for war,—or who "thirst for the blood of slaveholders." It is by just such misrepresentations of Northern sentiment that the great mass of the people in the South are exasperated and led to participate in the secession movement.

FIRE-ENGINES AS LOBBY MACHINES.—We observe that a new mode of influencing the Legislature has been invented by certain enterprising members of the Third House; but whether our firemen will submit to be used for the advantage of the lobby, and to the very serious danger of their own interests, remains yet to be seen. We rather think they will not. Meantime, in order to place them on their guard, the following sketch of the lobby-programme may be of service:

Some influential fireman or other officer connected with the Department is selected by the Lobby-agent to whom has been intrusted the duty of obtaining the signatures of each Engine, Truck, Hose, and Hook and Ladder company in the City for or against any measure in which the great Third House at Albany may be interested. A petition to the Legislature is then printed, with a long blank space at its foot for the signatures of the men attached to the various Companies; and then this precious document is dispatched to the foreman of every engine and other Company in the Fire Department, under cover of a neat personal circular, signed by the "influential fireman" who has been employed by the Lobby-agent for doing this branch of the work.

Without specifying at present any of the bills to influence which this unworthy trick has been put in operation, it can do no harm to call the attention of the Fire Department to the powerful hostility which such a course must array against them. They are strong, perhaps, but need all their strength to protect themselves; and certainly must be aware, when enlisting on one side of the Lobby, that the other, and very possibly the more powerful side, are not without immediate means of retaliation. As the Fire Department heretofore, in its organized aspect, has wisely eschewed politics, we hope that it cannot be induced to make its first appearance on the legislative stage as a flyer to the kite of any lobby-scheme whatever.

The Galway Line.

Our foreign files inform us that the steamers of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will commence their fortnightly service, under their new contract, on the 26th of March.

The Board of Direction has been entirely reconstructed, and is now composed of men of wealth and practical ability, who are determined to devote personal attention and time to what has heretofore been too much intrusted to injudicious managers.

The new management, in view of the disorganized condition of the affairs bequeathed to them, and the serious mishaps which had fallen to the lot of the old Company, resolved to discontinue their steamers until they should find themselves in a condition to carry out, in every particular, the promises made to the public by their predecessors. They spent the Fall and Winter in thoroughly reorganizing the Company's affairs, and in giving additional strength and finish to the three steamers, which, with the *Adriatic*, are henceforth to perform the service, under their mail contract, with the British Government. The names of the new ships were changed from the *Leinster*, *Ulster* and *Munster*, to the *Hibernia*, *Anglia* and *Columbia*, in order to avoid confusion with vessels of the same name placed last Summer in Channel mail service. The necessity which existed for the change of name is perhaps unfortunate, as the line, being essentially an Irish one, should have been conducted with steamers bearing names familiar as "household words" to its Irish patrons. It is to be hoped it will not be advisable to change the name of the *Adriatic*, associated as it is with the fine ship in the recollection of every New-Yorker.

It is not improbable that the Shannon may be selected as the point of departure on the other side. The harbor offers greater advantages than that of Galway, where, moreover, the Company have had to submit to many difficulties, in the want of buoys, &c., owing to the short sighted and niggardly policy of the Corporation of the place.

By this route we shall probably be in possession of telegraphic news from London and Paris less than six days old.

Climatic Division of the United States.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 37° to 47° Fahrn. States, &c.	Pop. 1860.	*States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 47° to 52° Fahrn.* States, &c.	Pop. 1860.
Maine	619,658	Massachusetts	1,231,494
New-Hampshire	326,072	Rhode Island	174,621
Vermont	315,827	Connecticut	460,670
New-York, (north part)	1,283,888	New-York, (south part)	2,567,776
Michigan	754,291	New-Jersey	676,084
Wisconsin	768,485	Pennsylvania	2,916 018
Minnesota	172,793	Ohio*	2,377,917
Dacotah Territory	4,839	Indiana*	1,350,802
Washington Ter'y	11,624	Illinois*	1,631,238
		Iowa	682,202
		Nebraska Territory	28,892
		Oregon	52,556
Total	4,899,420	Total	13,571,325

*The mean annual temperature of the Southern portion of the above States ranges from 52° to 55° Fahrenheit.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 52° to 60° Fahrn. States, &c.	Pop. 1860.	*States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 60° to 77° Fahrn.* States, &c.	Pop. 1861.
*Delaware**	112,363	*North Carolina*	1,008,342
Maryland	731,565	*South Carolina*	715,371
District of Columbia	75,371	*Georgia*	1,082,797
Virginia	1,598,079	*Florida*	145 694
Kentucky	1,145,567	*Alabama*	955,917
Tennessee	1,146,640	*Mississippi*	887,158
Missouri	1,201,229	*Louisiana*	683,451
Kansas	143.645	*Arkansas*	440,775
Colorado Territory		*Texas*	680,955
New-Mexico, (north part)	46,512	New-Mexico, (south part)	46,512
Utah Territory	49,000	In Arizona	
Nevada Territory		California, (south part)	192,385
California, (north part)	192,385	Total	6,742,337
Total	6,442 356		

*Slave States in *Italic*, including 4,002 996 slaves of African descent.

RECAPITULATION.

Total population residing between

37° and 47°, mean annual temperature	4,889,420
47° and 52° mean annual temperature	13,571.325
52° and 60° mean annual temperature	6,442 356
60° and 77° mean annual temperature	6,742,337
Grand total	31,645,438

From the above exhibit, it appears that as many inhabitants are residing in the United States between 47° and 52° Fahrenheit, mean annual temperature, (lying mostly between 39° and 43° north latitude,) as resides between 52° and 76° mean annual temperature, (running through about 13 degrees of latitude,) within the Southern portion of the Union—thus showing that *temperature*, in connection with a fruitful soil, controls emigration and density of population in this country as well as in Europe. This same beneficent influence, being found to operate in the circuit of the globe as well as on the Continent of America, proving conclusively that a mean annual temperature of about 50° Fahrenheit, (the centre of the Temperate Zone,) such as is possessed by England, France, Germany and Austria, in Europe, as well as similar parallels in Asia, supports by far the most dense population of the habitable portions of the earth, where industry and wealth predominates in the same or greater proportion.

J. DISTURNELL.

The Ice Embargo.

RONDOUT, Wednesday, March 20.

Owing to the severe cold weather the past few days the river has become full of ice, which interrupts navigation seriously.

The steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, from New-York last night, bound for Albany, lies at Rhinebeck this morning, unable to proceed further north. Her passengers were landed, and went to Albany by railroad this morning.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Report on the Jay Gibbons Bribery Case—His Expulsion Recommended—Three Sessions of the House Daily—The Broadway Railroad Project—Proposed Loans to Educational Institutions—Navigation and Colonization—Unsafe Buildings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

The long-expected report on the Jay-Gibbons bribery case was brought out this morning. Mr. KERMAN, as a privileged question, presented the report of the Committee reciting the facts of the case as given in the evidence, and closing with the resolution that the Hon. JAY GIBBONS has been guilty of official misconduct, and that he be expelled from this House. It is well known that the Committee weighed long and carefully the importance of their verdict, not only to the character of the House, and the implicated member's present standing, but were fully aware that the case must be adjudicated in the Courts, and that this decision of the Committee could not but exert an influence on that event. The report and resolution lie on the table for the present.

The House commenced its sessions this morning under Mr. HARDY's resolution, providing for three sessions daily, commencing at nine, three and half-past seven o'clock, respectively. There is an increase in the number of outsiders, who to-day throng every part of the Capitol. These parties have not forgotten the injunction to strike while the iron is hot; and have sufficient philosophical knowledge to appreciate the fact that Legislatures, like iron, are more malleable when well heated.

Mr. VARIAN, the minority of the Railroad Committee, presented a report against the Broadway Railroad project. His ground of objection is much the same as that taken by Mr. D. H. HAIGHT before the Committee, and enumerates the great interests that centre on Broadway, from the Battery to Union-place, the vast amounts annually paid for rents of property, and the millions of value invested in that property. It objects that the proposed company are required to pay for only that part of the street taken for a road bed, about fifteen feet in width, and that even this they are to compensate the City for, and not the owners of property along the street. With respect to the standing of the road in the present Assembly, the prospects are not so flattering as when, a week since, the bill was reported from the Committee. But yesterday and to-day petitions numerously signed by property-holders on Broadway have been presented, and more are to follow in a few days.

Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, for some weeks detained from his seat by the illness and death of his wife, returned yesterday, and appeared in his seat last evening.

The evening session was passed almost wholly in the consideration of the bill making a loan to the People's College, and also a similar bill for a loan to the Troy University. Both bills were strenuously opposed by some of the leading members, and as stoutly advocated by others. The impression that the money loaned was now lying idle in the Treasury, and could not be in any way used for the benefit of the State Treasury; and further, that the loan was to be well secured by mortgage on the real estate, contributed to the passage so far, of the loan to the Troy University.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill for the incorporation of the New-York Navigation and Colonization Company, whose objects when incorporated are the settlement of colonists in portions of the State of Honduras, and the development of the resources of that country. The bill has already passed the Senate, and is being pushed through the House. If it can get unanimous consent to be reported complete, it may get through, but the days of unanimous consent for simply asking for it have passed.

Mr. DWIGHT's bill, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits, was reported by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee. At this period of the session, one cannot say what may happen, but we need not expect to see this pass or quietly die without a struggle.

A smart little breeze was kicked up by the New-York delegation, on a bill amending the Unsafe Building act passed last year. Messrs. BIRDSALL, BENEDICT, and one or two others advocated reconsideting the bill, as it was too important to be passed without more consideration than had as yet been given it. It appears that BIRDSALL and one or two others of the New-York delegation have been caught napping, and were hardly aware of the existence of the bill until called upon to vote on its final passage. As the bill consists of seventy sections, about half of which are amended, it evidently requires consideration, more—perhaps, than it has received. But there is at the same time a strong feeling for the necessity of stringent provisions relative to buildings in cities, and the bill was passed. There is evidently a large piece of ebony in this zig-zag creation, but what it may be like nobody knows but those who are also in it.

The Brooklyn delegation had a meeting in the Senate Chamber, for the consideration of their city improvements generally, at which parties interested appeared by counsel. There was not, however, that violent opposition that previous indications had promised to many of the schemes; that against Prospect Park being the strongest, owing to the fact that it was headed by one of the Park Commissioners, who found himself placed in an awkward condition by the production of a report written by the same Commissioner advocating the construction of the Park. The Prospect Park bill was amended, by including two additional blocks in the place, and the Atlantic avenue improvement was further amended by reducing its width from 160 to 120 feet. Fourth-avenue was reduced from 155 to 120 feet in width, and its cost limited to $125,000. Various other amendments were made, and more are yet to be made before it will be in a condition to receive general concurrence.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. GOSS reported favorably in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes.

Mr. MANIERRE reported complete the bill to extend the charter of the New-York Mills Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. HAMMOND reported complete the bill to facilitate the trial of civil actions in which any of the parties shall be imprisoned.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York.

In relation to cases of murder and arson in the first degree, occurring previous to the 4th of March, 1860.

In relation to the Erie, Oswego and Seneca Canals.

The vote on the bill to amend an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Mr. GARDINER introduced a bill incorporating the Female Academy of Visitation, Brooklyn.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill defining larceny. It provides that any person convicted of stealing property from the person, although of less than fifty dollars value, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and punished as such.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced a bill amending the act in relation to the public health in New-York City. It provides for the appointment of an Inspector of vessels.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of a railroad in Broadway.

Mr. VARIAN, from the minority of the Committee, made a report against the Broadway railroad, setting forth that property holders to the amount of over sixty millions of dollars on the line of the proposed road, are opposed to it, while it is asked for only by those having no interest in said property. The report gives figures intended to show the injury the road would do to property. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERNAN, from the Special Committee to investigate the charges against JAY GIBBONS, made a report declaring him guilty of the charges of bribery, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That JAY GIBBONS, member from the First District, County of Albany, has been guilty of official misconduct, rendering him unworthy of a seat in this House, and that he be and hereby is expelled.

A long debate sprung up on the motion to adopt the resolution at once.

Messrs. KERNAN, BINGHAM and others, advocated delay in order to give Mr. GIBBONS an opportunity of being heard, if he desired it.

The evidence and report eventually were ordered to be printed, and the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

A great number of bills were reported. Among those reported favorably were the following:

To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Company.

To amend the Equalization act.

To aid the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to exempt the property of the Church Charity Foundation, in Kings County, from taxation, was reported adversely.

The bill to incorporate the Children's Home Society was ordered to a third reading.

The bill regulating the navigation of the canals and the collection of tolls, which gives the right of way to steamboats, was reported favorably, and on motion of Mr. WATSON moved forward to the second reading.

In the Committee of the Whole the bills to aid in the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad and to transfer unclaimed deposits in banks and courts to the State Treasury, were reported for the consideration of the House.

The afternoon and evening session was spent in debate on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill, which came up for a third reading.

Mr. DWIGHT moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

A warm discussion followed, in which Messrs. KERNAN, ROBINSON, RICHARDSON and CHAPMAN spoke strongly against the bill.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN lead the debate in favor of the bill.

After a strong passage of arms between Mr. ROBINSON and LITTLEJOHN, the motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 46 to 66

The friends of the bill were evidently dissatisfied with this exhibition of strength, and when Mr. ROBINSON moved an amendment submitting the question of tax to a vote of the people at the next general election, they forsook their original plan of driving the bill to a vote to-night, and

Mr. FERRY moved to lay it on the table.

This, after a warm skirmish and considerable delay in calling the roll, was carried by a small majority—58 to 51.

The House then adjourned.

Bark Ida Ashore—The Huntsville.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 20.

The bark *Ida*, from Messina, bound for Baltimore, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore on Cape Henry on Monday. A portion of her cargo may possibly be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel will probably not be got off.

The steamship *Huntsville*, from Savannah, for New-York, arrived here to-day for coal. She will leave in the morning for New-York.

The Fire at Roxbury—Five Deaths.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Five deaths resulted from the fire in Roxbury yesterday, four by the flames and one by jumping from the window. Their names are JOHN SMITH, his wife and daughter, MARY ANN, and JOHN KELLY and his wife. SMITH's back was broken in jumping from a window.

Maryland Conference M. E. Church.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, March 20.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Wednesday last, adjourned *sine die* last evening. No questions of importance were discussed.

Election at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 20.

At the election held here yesterday, the whole Democratic Union ticket was elected by about 100 majority. This is a great gain over the Opposition.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 20.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed shortly after noon, to-day, with 15 passengers for Halifax, and 19 for Liverpool. She takes out a small cargo, but no specie.

Sailing of the United States.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 20.

The steamship *United States* sailed for Glasgow this afternoon.

Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.
Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

Important to the Fashionable Community.
PHOTOGRAPHIC "CARTES DE VISITE."
Messrs. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the Photographic Art, has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New-York public the "ne plus ultra carte de visite," equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Cartes."
Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Frames, &c, for the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris, expressly for their New-York establishment. Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $45 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homoepathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—ROSS.—On Monday March 11, by Rev Dr. ADAMS, EBEN S. YOUNG to Miss SARAH ROSS, both of New-York City.

MATHEWS—FLAGG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 20, at Grace Church Rectory, by Rev. Mr. FLAGG, ALBERT MATHEWS, Esq., of New-York City, to CETTIE GWYNNE, younger daughter of Henry G. Flagg, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn.

PLATT—MCKENZIE.—On Friday, March 15, by Rev Dr. McLeod, Mr G. PLATT to Miss ELIZABETH M. MCKENZIE, of New-York City.

DIED.

STRUELENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, suddenly, NAZAIRE STRUELENS, of the firm of Struelens & Palmers, of this City, a native of Gramont, Belgium, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his partners, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 213 East 10th-st, near 2d av., on Friday at 8½ o'clock A. M., from whence the remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, where the services will be held, at 9½ o'clock.

BRUCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19, after a long illness, CATHARINE WOLFE, wife of George Bruce, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be performed at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock, precisely. Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, EDWIN NOBLE, infant son of Dr. Edwin and Mary West, of No. 142 Macdougal-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARSTERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, suddenly, REBECCA H., wife of Silas W. Marsters, and daughter of the late Henry Sillocks, of New-Brunswick, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 199 East Broadway, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GOSLING.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19, ANNIE, daughter of Charlotte and Adolph Gosling, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 284 2d av, without further notice.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 19, JACOB MILLER, only son of Jacob H. and Sarah E. Miller, aged 2 years and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of 58th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONRO.—On Monday, March 18, NELSON MONRO, Jr., only son of Dr. Monro, of this City, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 25 East 25th-st., on Thursday, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GLOYNE.—On Tuesday, March 19, CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Samuel and Caroline Gloyne, aged 5 years, 10 months and 10 days.

COCHRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 19, ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN, a native of Scotland, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of Atlantic and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Jennings.

Funeral on Thursday, March 21, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, corner of Adams and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of Frederick and Mary Riley, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass st.

LAMBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 20, of pneumonia, WALTER, twin son of Edward and Dora P. Lambert, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 64 Remsen-st., without further notice, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

STOELMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 19, of scarlet fever, LAURA H., youngest daughter of J. Edward and Louise Stoelmann, aged 9 months.

The funeral, to the Lutheran Cemetery, will take place this day, (Thursday.)

GAYLER.—On Tuesday, March 19, CHARLES J. GAYLER, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Okell, No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

COMSTOCK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, March 20, after a long and painful illness, Mr. HENRY COMSTOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 South 6th-st, Brooklyn, E. D.

VANDERBURGH.—At Quaker Hill, on Wednesday, March 20, at the residence of her son, J. J. Vanderburgh, MARGARET VANDERBURGH, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Saturday morning, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 185, March 20, 1861.
58, 29, 15, 45, 31, 65, 13, 32, 10, 2, 52, 63, 8, 42.
Class No. 186, March 20, 1861.
11, 9, 16, 40, 13, 3, 22, 28, 70, 77, 55, 18, 25, 57.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 20, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO-DAY.
TO-DAY.
TO-DAY.

A Double Page Sheet
A Double Page Sheet
A Double Page Sheet
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
GIVEN AWAY
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WITH THIS WEEK'S
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HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
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ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
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ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
NOW READY
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NOW READY
At all the News Stores; price 4 cents.
☞ Ask for No. 1, Vol. 2, and see that you get a Map of the World along with it.
Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO.,
No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS CHEAP, BUT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, at 25 cents per bottle, cures Chronic Rheumatism, Headaches, Sore Throats, and pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Relief certain. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While traveling in Arabia.
The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.
This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public
It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.
We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Olcon & Gyllopus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.
Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.
For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The best family medicine now before the public, for the cure of scrofula, ulcers, scurvy, or eruptions of the skin, fever and ague, dyspepsia, dropsy, piles, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.
By their use the blood is restored to a healthy state and freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.
The LIFE PILLS have been used with great success in bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, nervous headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, and the sickness incident to females in delicate health.
The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUPLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

50c. WORTH OF READING FOR 25c.
ASK FOR LONG'S EDITION.
142 PAGES READING MATTER.
LONG'S EDITION NOW READY
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S GREAT BOOK,
THE WONDER
OF
KINGSWOOD CHACE.
1 Vol., complete, only 25 cents.
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And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

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Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

AFTER ICEBERGS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Have nearly ready,
AFTER ICEBERGS
WITH
A PAINTER.
A SUMMER VOYAGE TO LABRADOR AND AROUND NEWFOUNDLAND.
By
Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE,
Author of the Life of Cole, Poems, &c.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.
A BENEFACTRESS.
"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers
This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.
BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1861.
MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.
DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.
Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
TELEGRAM.
LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.,

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.—Easy of access by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence ten miles by stage. Several vacancies for boys between nine and fourteen years of age. Three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German and Vocal Music, $50, in advance. Instrumental Music, (Piano-forte, Violin and Organ,) Drawing and Ancient Languages each from $5 to $10 per quarter. Annual session closes on June 28, 1861. Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to MISS AIKEN, Principal.

COTTAGE SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, from two to ten years, near the City, in a very healthful locality. Number limited to six, at $200 a year. They will receive kind, parental care, as to frequent meals and proper clothing, and Christian solicitude for their comfort and happiness, with the elements of a substantial English education and elementary French. Inquire at WILLIAM ALLEN'S Book Rooms, No. 314 Bowery, from 10 to 12 A. M.

INSTITUTE FOR PRIVATE ADULT TUITION in Writing, Book-keeping, Grammar, Composition, &c., conducted by Professor and Mrs. LONG, No. 163 6th-av. Penmanship in upwards of twenty different styles. By Prof. LONG'S new method of teaching without copy books ladies and gentlemen may acquire a beautiful and very superior hand in twelve lessons. Evening classes from 7 till 10. Separate rooms for ladies.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 26. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 300 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—First class school, for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until the 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $36 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass, commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR WELL-known first-class Boarding-School Establishment, in Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a school or family in the City, as teacher of the higher English branches, including the higher mathematics and Latin. Refers to distinguished Professors. Address for one week, C. B. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her attainments comprise music, French, (which she speaks,) and the various branches of English. No objection to the West. Unexceptional references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-Office.

A JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, A PERfect Pianist and player, wishes to give private piano lessons, for $10; private French lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House. Best of references, if required.

A SPANISH LADY DESIROUS OF PERFECTing herself in the English language, would be happy to meet with a lady wishing to learn the Spanish, with whom she might exchange lessons twice or three times a week, at the advertiser's house. Address D. L., Union-square Post-office.

A MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to make an engagement as governess; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the first City references given. Address E. C., Box 165 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation as resident teacher, or assistant in a school; can give a thorough English course, with French and Latin; good references. Address TEACHER, No. 38 Columbia-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUnity for a profitable investment.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL or general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertiser being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give security against any loss whatever. For further particulars, apply to JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Counselor at Law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and manufactory, in a thriving city on the Hudson River, with or without stock. The store is on the main street of the city, 70 feet long, runs through the block, facing two streets; also the cellar; water and water-closet in the cellar. A lease can be had for a term of years; rent low. For address, inquire at the *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS, FANCY AND HOSIERY-STORE FOR SALE—Situated in a leading thoroughfare in Brooklyn, E. D. Fixtures good, and the building leased at a low rent. Business located in the same building ten years and has a good cash custom. A cash customer (if not all cash, the balance secured) will find a bargain seldom met with. Call at, or address ELMENDORF, No. 121 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD STANDing, character and address, to engage in a soliciting business of high respectability, in which, to a competent person, the commissions will be handsomely remunerative. Address ASSIDUITY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO CAN FURnish a capital of $20,000, may hear of an opportunity for engaging in an extensive and profitable business, by addressing H. M. R., Box No. 4,513 Post-office. Of course the most unquestionable references will be given and required.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, and good will of a first class Broadway Millinery Establishment with a splendid run of custom and cheap lease. Apply at 833 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND TOOLS of an old-established tin-store and roofing-shop, with 3 years' lease from the 1st of May next, No. 1,286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. J. CAWOOD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he is now prepared to make arrangements with persons desiring to engage rooms, &c., at the Gregory House, for the ensuing Summer season. The hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, June 25, previous to which visitors to the Lake can be accommodated, &c. L. H. GREGORY, Proprietor.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Putnam County, N. Y.

CHESNUT GROVE HOTEL—NEAR VANDERbilt Landing, Staten Island, to let, with immediate possession and on reasonable terms, to a responsible tenant. The house will accommodate over one hundred boarders. Is supplied with gas, and everything necessary for comfort. There are seven acres of ground highly elevated, and in all respects inviting to those seeking a cool, retired and convenient spot for the Summer. Apply at No. 339 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, Superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BEODIE'S
GRAND SPRING OPENING,
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, March 21,
OF
SPRING MANTILLAS,
at the
PALACE OF FASHION,
under the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
corner of 23d-st.,
And at the
OLD CELEBRATED STAND,
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
The Richest Display in
SILKS AND FANCY CLOTH
Ever made in New York.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
ATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.
Have just opened
5 CASES SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 75 cts.
5 CASES FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, 5s., very cheap.
3 CASES CHINE, RICH PATTERNS, 6s., great reduction.
5 CASES SPLENDID GRAY SILKS at $1, $1 25 per yard.
Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 18,
500 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EARLY SPRING WRAPPERS,
Of various materials
and newest shapes,
now opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

BLACK SILK! BLACK SILKS!!
GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
50 pieces High Lustre Black Italian Silks, only 75 cts. per yard, worth $1.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Also, a great variety of Buttons, Tassels, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Belt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods, Magic Ruffling, Camelia, Puffing, &c., &c. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 888 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

UP-TOWN STORE.—P. COLE, No. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square, just received a lot of cheap Summer silks, lot of silk grenadine, very cheap, white cot sheetings, 11 qrs. wide, 25 cents per yard; full assortment of housekeeping goods; 10-4 linen sheeting, 58 cents per yard.

MILLINERY.

A MILLINERY OPENING.
You will please call on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 21st and 22d inst., and examine our Spring importations of Millinery and Millinery Goods.
L. BINNS' Millinery, (largest in the world,)
No. 581 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

LADIES, ARE YOU AWARE THAT MRS. S. P. LOVETT, No. 753 Broadway, has her grand opening of fashion for Spring and Summer TO-DAY, (Thursday,) March 21, of dress hats, caps and headdresses? If not, we take pleasure in informing you of the fact, and earnestly advise you to call and examine her exquisite assortment of novelties. We have seen them.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open on THURSDAY next, March 21, an elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris, from the leading establishments, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring modes of Millinery, together with a large assortment of her own manufacture, March 21, at her show-rooms, No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO meet with a party who will let a country residence, for which they would be willing to take pay from the stock of a manufacturing jeweler; the whole year's rent prepaid; house must be good, and not more than one hour's ride from City Hall; some land attached, good water view, &c; rent not to exceed $500. Address J. LEWIS, No. 175 Broadway, Room No. 4, City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO rent, with from one to five acres of land; house must be convenient and contain at least seven sleeping rooms, within an hour's ride of this City. Address, stating price, location and all particulars, B., Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 831 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO gentlemen, in a private family, residing near Union square. One floor of a moderate-sized house preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 831 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE AT A MODERATE RENT.—A small cottage furnished, with from 6 to 40 acres of ground; 40 to 30 miles from the City, accessible by railroad or river. Address H. E. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LARGE HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PARTY having a full-sized first-class house in a good location, and desirous of exchanging for a small house, and receiving some cash, can apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AS AN OFFICE, the reception and small adjoining room, in a basement house, situated between 20th and 35th sts., and Madison and 3d-avs. Address Dr. P., Bellevue Hospital.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A furnished house on Staten Island, in a healthy location. Address Box No. 2,415 Post-office, New-York, stating terms and location.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—FULL SIZE, between 10th and 17th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, S. W. & R. B. ROOSEVELT, No. 76 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements; location, west of Broadway below Bleecker; terms, $4 50 each per week, including gas, fire and board, (late dinner.) Address COMFORT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of gett ng persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 263 4th-av., on second and third floors. Gas, water, &c., in the house. No moving in May. Cars and stages pass the door.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS and a large room suitable for a gentleman and wife, with full board, can be obtained in the first class house No. 5 West 24th st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a single room, with board, in a private family, in the vicinity of Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferries, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, E. A. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging, for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $20. Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT, BY ONE OF TWO LADIES WHO called at the oyster stand of PHELPS & CANLEY, Nos. 93 and 94 Fulton Market, on the evening of the 16th inst., a muff. The owner can have it by calling at the above numbers in the Market and paying for this advertisement.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 128 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No. 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
No. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 269 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 6th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET—NO. 191 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., brown-stone front.....$500
No. 195 West 48th-st., brown-stone front..... 650
No. 252 West 43d-st., all modern improvements..... 650
No. 294 West 43d st., all modern improvements..... 600
No. 108 East 16th-st., all modern improvements..... 750
No. 152 West 50th-st., all modern improvements..... 550
Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts., all modern improvements..... 450
No. 274 West 47th-st..... 400
No. 270 West 47th-st..... 350
54th st., between 8th-av. and Broadway..... 300
No. 685 8th-av., store and dwelling..... 800
Also, handsome, new stores, and large, convenient, floors, at reduced rents, on 9th-av., between 421 and 43d sts. Two good corner liquor stores, and a variety of small tenements. Apply to A. V. SMITH, No. 633 8th-av., near 44th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst., houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 94 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 119 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—SECOND floor of No. 450 Water st.; well lighted, front and rear; outside staircase; room 40x25 feet; steady power and good location. Also, new building, No. 443 Water-st., suitable for business or storage. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 216 West 30th-st.; most desirable location; contains all modern improvements; dining-room and parlors are beautifully decorated; grapevines, westeria, rosebushes in garden; to a small family, rent $650. Apply to J. PETRIE, No. 44 Park place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY IMITATION-STONE front English-basement house No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts., with all the modern improvements. Rent $850. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 122 Broadway, daily, 10 to 4 o'clock, or No. 108 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, mornings and evenings.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700,
F. S. TALLMADGE, Jr., No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN HAVING A house to let on Murray Hill, is willing to take part of the rent in shape of board for himself and sister. No arrangement will be made with any but a really genteel private family. Address W.C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot-extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the stevens house. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET,—A LARGE FACTORY, 60x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, BASEment, under-cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the buildings Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 197 and 199 Elm-st.; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, bowstrings attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTed rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 92 Beekman-st., upstairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST., near Washington-st.; a very desirable location for business; the store will be put in complete repair for a good tenant. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL EGGERT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house. No. 113 East 34th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, the second story of dwelling No. 185 Allen-st.; consisting of front and back room, with bedrooms, and also bedroom in the attic; rent $200. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 228 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $500. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 11 Harrison st. Rent $600. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 886 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; a first-rate location for any light business.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 10 West 13th-st., five doors from 5th-av. Apply to GEO. W. STAPLES, No. 76 Clinton-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The large house and cottage, known as Ashland Hall, surrounded with shade trees, and possessing all the beauties of a delightful country home, will be opened for the reception of boarders the last week in April. Parties wishing for particulars before that time, will please apply at No. 127 Bleecker-st., New York. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, by two families; six large bed-rooms, and three smaller ones, for servants; coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 30 to 100 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No. 756 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT OR IN THE vicinity of Green's Farms, Conn., for two small families; rooms must be airy and pleasant; accommodation for pair horses; if possible give reference in New-York. Address Box 3,254 New-York Post-office.

CASH
PAID FOR
RAGS,
CANVASS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,
AT
No. 370 Water-st.,
New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP THE BUSiness of Allen, Stevens & Co., a three-story house, with high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with Philadelphia front and brown-stone trimmings, and with all the modern improvements; house 20x42 feet; lot 20x100.5; situated south side of 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of H. E. STEVENS, or of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., Lumber Dealers, corner of 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x85; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FINE STORE elegibly located in the present centre of business, containing about 25 M square feet of floor room and every modern improvement, including light and ventilation; substantial and first-class in every respect; adapted for any kind of jobbing or commission business. For particulars address LINCOLN, Box No. 1567 Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story basement and high-stoop brick house, No. 52 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. The premises were newly painted last Fall; the lot is 25 feet by over 100, with fine yard, back piazza, inclosed; the place is rented until the 1st of May, 1861; rent $850. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT No. 95 West 42d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide, no nuisances, neat yard, with arbor, grape-vines and plenty of trees and shrubbery. Price $13,000. Furniture, mostly new, will be sold with it if desired. Very convenient to stages and cars. Inquire of FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 6½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100, SITuation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW ELEgant three-story houses, with furnaces and all improvements, on east side Adelphi-st., nearest Green-av.; one on Cumberland-st., nearest Lafayette-av.; one on Clermont, nearest Gates-av. Seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

$5,000—BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO NEAT new brick houses, finished with bath, gas, range, water-closets and the modern improvements; finely situated on high land among choice improvements and society, may be had at astonishingly low prices, on easy terms, of MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY brick house, on 70th-st., with two adjoining lots; Croton water, bath and gas in the house. Also, two handsome houses on 73d-st., with modern improvements, with adjoining lot to each house. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x60; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWNstone front house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the best improvements, and is not surpassed by any in style, finish or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; house 25 feet by 60 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x55, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement houses in 39th-st., near 4th-av., 20x59, lot 99.9; furnished in a neat and convenient manner; will be sold low to suit the times. For terms inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm, a valuable lease of improved property, near Broadway, well rented, partly to the City, paying a large annual profit. Address C. F. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A desirable furnished house on East 23d-st., near Madison square; would be let or exchanged for a house on Murray Hill, or a residence near the City. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE for sale or exchange in part for one less valuable, or merchandise adapted for the Western market. Principals only, will call on or address C. L. SMITH, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, first-class improved property in Willow-st., near Pierrepont, Brooklyn. A country seat or first-class farm, with small mortgage, will be taken in exchange. Address D. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 WEST 28th-st

AUCTION SALES.

C. B. SPICER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH PARIS BONNET RIBBONS.

HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MARCH 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, Nos. 279 and 281 BROADWAY, ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT, FOR ACCOUNT OF Messrs. ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF FANCY AND PLAIN BONNET RIBBONS. These goods have not been exhibited at private sale, and are all of new and elegant patterns, COMPRISING 2,000 CARTONS 5 to 60 RICH PARIS BONNET RIBBONS, Broché Figured, Plaid and Plain Bayadere, Crochet Corded Edge, Poult de Soie and Gros de Naples Ribbons. ALSO, TRIMMING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY SILKS.

HOUSES IN FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-SIXTH STS.—Attention is called to the sale to be made at auction THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, of the three-story [illegible] brick houses and lots Nos. 52 West 44th-st., and 261 West 46th-st. Terms liberal. Maps and particulars at No. 36 Wall-st.

SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA. [illegible] The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. L. Weller, by a certain deed of trust, [illegible] the 1st day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

	Sec.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
[illegible]	Northeast.	3	72	15	60
Wappello..	North half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	23	72	15	160
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	160
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	70	11	160
Van Buren	Northeast, Northwest	27	70	12	160
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	12	160
Van Buren	North half.	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast.	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,962 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armour-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do., in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak [illegible], extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut hall-stands, [illegible] chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and settees. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

ALSO,

A few elegant French Bronze clocks and figures.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on MONDAY MORNING, March 25, at 10½ o'clock at the store NO. 706 BROADWAY, a large assortment of imported and domestic paper-hangings and upholstery goods, and the store fixtures. To be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Terms cash in bankable funds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 605 Houston-st., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts.; lot 20x100. house 20x45, with two-story tea-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 21, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Prince-st., near Broadway, all the furniture, consisting of 2 of Phelan's best Billiard Tables, large French mirrors, gas chandelier, arm chairs, Brussels carpets and oil cloths, pictures, household furniture, &c.

W. M. WHITTEMORE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York. Furniture sales at the residences of the owners. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private collection of oil-paintings, removed to our store for convenience of sale. Among them are the works of George Morland, Wm. Shayer, Seign'r Vickers, Meadows, A. Barland, Fox, Mearns, Benedict, Leslie, Boddington, G. Williams, J. R. Percy, Herring, Passmore, Rogarth, Berghem, Knell, Williamson, Pope, Henriette Roner, Armfield, Callon, N. K. Taylor, Hulk, Cornet, Hildebrand, Teniers Boucher, Begars, I. Bles, Felburg, Verron, Liston, and many others, all selected with great care. Can be examined three days before sale, with catalogues.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c.; one six-seated Rockaway, can be used as an open or close carriage, in complete order; one very light, City-made, top buggy; one light, two-seated Rockaway for one horse. Also, a variety of vehicles, top and no top, Park wagons, trotting wagons, depot wagons, &c.; also, double and single harness; also, a large four-wheeled dray, suitable for a builder or carman.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stocks, Bank Stock, Bonds, and other miscellaneous securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*, *Express News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. N. B.—Next regular sale MONDAY, March 25. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL Estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Roslyn, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charlock's Hotel, at Roslyn, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 M. The property to be sold includes store, dwelling-house, shops, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 296 Broadway, N. Y., or F. W. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of prime City-made and Eastern goods, direct from manufacturers, adapted to the Spring trade.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEhold furniture, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, at the salesroom, No. 582 8th-av., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 22, at 10½ o'clock.

J. F. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SEIBERT, WETZLER & CO., Lithographers, at No. 100 William-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES SEIBERT is authorized to adjust and sign in settlement of all claims due to or by the late firm.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

CHARLES SEIBERT,
ERNEST WETZLER,
JACOB SEIBERT.

We have this day associated ourselves in business with HENRY SEIBERT, successor to the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, lithographers, at No. 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.

CHARLES SEIBERT,
JACOB SEIBERT.

NOTICE.

I have this day taken into copartnership my brothers CHARLES and JACOB SEIBERT, of the late firm of Seibert, Wetzler & Co. The name and style of the new firm will be known as HENRY SEIBERT & BROS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.

HENRY SEIBERT.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF HIGH PROfessional attainments, good appearance and pleasing address, desires an introduction to a lady of education and refinement, maid or widow, who moves among the higher orders of society, with a view to matrimony. No interview desired unless, judging from the correspondence, it would prove mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Address, confidentially, HORATIO MADISON, M.D., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,

CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery. (Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $50 and under. 2 INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BALLEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,

No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 36 Wall-st., and to such due notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.

HORACE GRAPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE GODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE. WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st, (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.

THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Hastings has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY NICOLS, No. 160 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 43 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1¾ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILroad COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES ROSS, CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 267 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

30,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY sums of $3,000 to $5,000. Apply to W. M. WHITEMORE, No. 91 Maiden lane.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit applicants. Apply at S. S. BROAD'S Office, No. 13 Wall-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run. Coupons or inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

SIX INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER,	President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.	
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.	
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.	
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.	
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.	
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.	
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.	
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.	
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.	
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.	
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.	
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.	
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	
NELSON BUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.	
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.	
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.	
JOHN H. TALMAN.....	
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.	
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.	

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

IT THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY.	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

AGRICULTURAL.

GUANO (AT A VERY LOW PRICE) FOR SALE.—Guano of a superior quality from Saldanke Bay; an article well-known in the London market, and extensively used by English agriculturists. Also, a quantity from Ichaboe Island.

KEMEY & ROSS, No. 65 Watts-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 197 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-offices Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 3 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Werthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.

Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star has been discovered in the medical firmament, in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIC RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARABIC ITCH OINTMENT. Buy them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box: within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. and No. 372 6th-av., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,

The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1

Address Dr. F. L. BECK, Station D., Post office, New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Manly Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *German die Reform*, *Sunday Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE PERFECTION, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how it cured itself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than one hour. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERsey.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the tioners generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
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AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, B. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

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The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
VIGO,

THE REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

Gen. Twiggs' Place in History—How he Surrendered the Arsenal at San Antonio—The Feeling Among the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GALVESTON, Saturday, March 2, 1861.

Perceiving from Northern papers that there is much misapprehension concerning the occurrences which have lately transpired at San Antonio, I deem it my duty to give you a full and correct statement of them, having been an eye-witness of them all.

When, in November last, the *soi disant* Gen. BIXLEY, by an army order published in all the Southern papers, made San Antonio his head-quarters, it was at first thought to be a move toward an invasion of Mexico by the K. G. C.'s. In December, after the call for a Convention had been published, it was generally whispered about that this organization intended to take forcible possession of the arsenal, and Gen. TWIGGS was duly informed of these rumors by substantial Union men. Almost simultaneously, local papers from the Northeast reported that Capt. BAYLAR, who is more widely than favorably known, was meditating a descent upon San Antonio with 1,000 men, whom he was collecting under the pretence of undertaking a great buffalo hunt. The letter of Gov. HOUSTON, which has been so widely published, referred to this matter. In consequence thereof, and of reiterated remonstrances made to Gen. TWIGGS by Union men, he ordered about 700 troops to the protection of the arsenal. Soon after rumors of the intended assault ceased to be circulated, and the Union men, who are in a great majority in Western Texas, rejoiced in the belief that they could [not have the beloved old flag torn from them. During January one company after another left San Antonio, and the citizens, startled by the movement, found little consolation in the fact that Gen. TWIGGS was almost daily conferring with three prominent Secessionists. Still the suspicion that he could turn traitor was generally smothered—simple fools as the people were!—by the thought that he must feel that his name in history was at stake. Meanwhile, about the end of January, the Legislature met in extra session, and the Convention assembled. The members of the latter had been elected by a minority of the people, as is well known, the Union men abstaining from voting. It was an election which put to shame the celebrated elections in Kansas. In San Antonio, for instance, careteros from Chihuahua each voted three times.

Soon after the Convention had adjourned, it was given out that it had left at Austin a secret "Safety Committee," with full power to do everything to rush the State into secession, and that this Committee had appointed Commissioners to come to some agreement with Gen TWIGGS concerning the surrender of the arsenal, forts and all Federal property. Soon this rumor became a certainty. The names of the Commissioners were well known, as was the fact that they were actually in consultation with "Old Orizaba." The citizens at once became so excited that the city authorities were forced to apply to the General for arms. After they had been granted to them, they were also given to the K. G. C.'s and to the Alamo Rifles, a company of several years' standing. Four citizen companies, a French and an Irish Company were then formed, altogether numbering about 700 men.

Of the General's treachery there was now no doubt left, and his conduct, combined with the rumor that fillibusters were organizing in the eastern counties by order of the "Safety Committee," excited the people to the highest degree. Gen. TWIGGS was again approached by Union men, but in vain. The majority of staff officers were privately applied to; they could do nothing, or they pretended not to believe the reports, and some had more important business on hand, such as riding about all day on horseback with young ladies.

On the 15th of February, a stage-driver and passengers reported having seen an armed mob encamped on the Salado Creek, only six miles from town, and soon some of the passengers were known as officers of the invading army. It remained on the Salado, partly from fear of the armed citizen, partly and chiefly because the General's arrangements for the surrender were not yet perfect. There were too many troops in town, and too few outside of it—the position which the armed citizens would assume was not clearly defined—in short, the invaders had to be strengthed, the soldiers demoralized, and the citizens won over. While all hands were busily engaged in this nefarious task, the arrival of the General's dismissal from the service, on Friday, the 17th, caused a stir among the traitors. Prompt action was required. One company of troops, which had hurried down from Fort Mason so rapidly as to kill 40 mules on the way, was ordered to encamp four miles from town. The invaders received orders to start at once.

The K. G. C.'s, the Alamo Rifles, and the Irish, were at once ready to join in the raid. The French company did'nt care whether the United States forces or those of the Loan Star came out ahead. Two companies of citizens disbanded, one was willing to assist, provided the arsenal should be handed over to them, poor simpletons!—one company, all Germans except four, refused distinctly to act against the United States.

It was a memorable night, that of the 17th-18th of February. All the citizens were armed; the women and children were in the greatest fear. At four o'clock the invaders rode into the town, bearing innumeral secession flags. First, the Stars and Stripes upon the old Alamo were torn down by the Captain of the Irish company, the chief clerk of Assist.-Quarter-master REYNOLDS, and the Lone Star flag was hoisted. How the Irish yelled! Then the arsenal was surrendered. It was occupied by about 120 soldiers, who were left without a single officer. The soldiers were willing to give up the arsenal, but only on condition that they should retain their arms. This the Commissioners would not grant, until about two o'clock P. M. The soldiers peremptorily declared, if their arms were not left them, they would fight to the last. At that moment Capt. KING stepped forward and joined the troops. All the while the hoary old traitor TWIGGS was in consultation with the Commisioners, not a hundred yards distant from the arsenal. About 4 o'clock P. M., the troops left the arsenal, the band playing, the banner of the regiment—borne in shrouds in the Mexican war—flying, and greeted by the spontaneous shout of the citizens: "Hurrah for the Union," while tears of shame stole down the cheeks of more than one soldier, and the *late* Gen. TWIGGS drove home from his noble day's work with his splendid span of Uncle Sam's mules.

An officer of the invaders was kind enough to state to me some facts which throw much light on the state of affairs in Texas. He told me that the Secession Party would and must carry its ends, at whatever cost; *that Gov. Houston was not to be trusted, as they had ascertained from letters of his, which they had intercepted, that he had intended to break up the Convention with the aid of 4,000 volunteers, who were at his command*; that he must be set aside secretly, and without offending him openly, since the people were generally in his favor.

On the 22d, WASHINGTON's birthday, the Union men of San Antonio made a great demonstration. The largest procession of citizens ever witnessed in the town, with and without arms, paraded through the principal streets, greeted Gen. TWIGGS with hoots and cries when he happened to drive past it, and greeted CHARLES ANDERSON, a prominent Union man, (Major ANDERSON's brother,) with hearty hurrahs. The next day was the time fixed for voting on the Secession Ordinance. Handbills were posted everywhere, daring the Union men to show themselves; but they did so nevertheless, and most of them voted an open ticket, and by votes carrying the day in spite of imported K. G. C.'s, Mexican votes purchased at the rate of two shillings a piece, and all kinds of irregularities and frauds practiced by the officers at the polls, all of whom were K. G. C's.

My next letter you will receive from one of the interior towns, whither I am going to feel the heart of the country people, and to learn what they now think of secession. FIDELIS.

SAN ANTONIO, Sunday, March 3, 1861.

I wrote you about a week since relative to the state of affairs here, and you have doubtless seen an account of the proceedings of the different authorities at this place in the papers at the North. I gave you to understand that Major VINTON was not in favor of secession, in the manner it was conducted here, and that I did not know what his political opinions were. The past week has given me some insight into his character, and I have not been disappointed in him. I feel more respect for him than I ever did before. He has shown that he is not only a true and loyal man to his country, but a man of strict integrity and honor, as a soldier and a citizen. When the authorities of the State made the demand for the public property at this place, they also demaned the public funds.

On Tuesday, in the morning, a dozen or two of the State troops, with muskets and bayonets, were placed on guard over the offices of the Disbursing Officers at their head-quarters. About 11 o'clock one of the Commissioners came into our office and ordered us to vacate it in the name of the State of Texas, and without allowing us to take our papers or effects we were marched out. By special permission, myself and the messenger were allowed to enter the office—I with permission to get some papers and a pen, the messenger to get his bedding. In answer to the Mayor's request to have the embargo removed, they gave no satisfaction. The restrictions were by order from the Commissioners removed last evening; but they gave no explanation of their conduct. The obstructions were removed, I presume, at the request of Col. WAITE, as Major VINTON desired that he would act in the matter. Although no reason was given for ordering out of their offices the Disbursing Officers at these head-quarters, it was supposed to be the object of the Commissioners to get the public money, so to bring the officers to terms. No keys were taken from us. We were allowed to retain the key to the office, but were prevented from access thereto by a sentinel being placed at the door.

As it caused us much inconvenience and prevented us from transacting our regular business, they thought probably that we would agree to the demands they might make upon us. After they had turned us out of the office, they made of us, I understand, another demand for a statement showing the amount of the indebtedness, the amount of funds on hand, a promise from each officer that they would endeavor to pay up the outstanding debts with funds now on hand or which might be hereafter received, and the balance of funds remaining to be turned over to the State. And to terrify the officers into submission, I suppose they hinted an imprisonment in case of refusal. One or two officers complied with the demand, and were reinstated in their offices. Col. —— showed Major VINTON the agreement between one of the officers and the Commissioners, and advised him to execute a similar instrument. Major VINTON replied that he would never consent to any such thing; that his feelings of honor as a soldier and his integrity as a man would not permit him to do any thing of the kind—that they might imprison him if they choose, but that he *should not comply*. The Colonel told him that he thought it was best it should be done, as it would expedite the arrangements for moving the troops out of the country; that a refusal would only retard the operations, and cause unnecessary loss of time and suffering. The Major told him that he did not consider that any of his business; that he had nothing to do with the troops moving out, and that he would not do anything which he considered dishonorable—that if he wanted such concessions made, the way would be to appoint some one to supercede him, by which means they could gain their ends. Major VINTON afterwards saw Major MCCLURE, of the Pay Department, and Capt WHITELEY, of the Ordnance, and I believe they decided to refuse the demands, as the Major had done. Major VINTON was one of the Military Commisioners that was appointed by Gen. TWIGGS, to meet the State Commissioners to arrange the business, and during the meeting the Major had to fight almost alone to defend the points to be granted to the Federal Government. In fact, he made himself so sick with his exertions and exposure that he was very ill and confined to his bed for over a week. The Commissioners want money, and they are resorting to every means to get it. They have, as you know, taken all our means of transportation, and they promised to pay the teamsters themselves. Now, however, they want the Government to pay them while the troops are being moved from the State. * * * * * *

The two companies of infantry which were stationed here before the surrender of the public property, and which have been encamped out of town since, passed through the City yesterday, on their march to the coast; and, as it was the last indignity that could be passed upon them under the treaty, the Commissioners decided that they should not have colors or music. * * * *

In addition to the Federal Government having to pay the teamsters, it will be required to pay for the forage for the animals belonging (as they claim) to the State of Texas. It is true that by so doing the troops might be got out of the country sooner, but the State authorities agreed to bear these expenses themselves; but they are not going to do it if they can help it.

Major MACLIN, of the Pay Department, resigned his Commission, got leave of absence, accepted a Commission in the State Army, and took charge of the arsenal. Having funds in New-Orleans for the payment of troops in this Department, he gets an officer detailed to go to that city to get cash and bring it here. The officer arrived this morning with the money, (some $27,000, I believe,) and took it to Major MACLIN's house. A company of State troops went to the house and took possession of the money. It is reported, however, that they (the State authorities) are going to turn it over to Major MCCLURE, the Second Paymaster here, to pay the Federal troops. But I cannot perceive what their object in such a proceeding is, unless they intend to make Major MCCLURE agree to more conditions they may see fit to impose upon him. I understand that Major MCCLURE says he will have nothing to do with the money; but he will have to take it, I suppose, if his commanding-officer orders him to.

From present appearances, I am afraid that we shall not get away from here quite as soon as we expected. I should not be surprised if the 1st of May found us here, as it will be necessary for the Major to remain until everything is settled up; and I do not think that the troops will get out of the State before that time, if they do then; and as he could not well dispense with my services at such a time, I feel it my duty to help him out, although I dislike the idea of remaining here a month longer.

The New-Orleans papers received to-day have telegraphic dispatches which give us hope that the Peace Convention has finally done something to restore confidence to the supporters of the Union. It also intimates that Mr. LINCOLN will not try to coerce the seceding States, or try to collect duties therein, which I am pleased to hear, under present circumstances.

Very truly yours, ——.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSITION OF GOV. HICKS.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has written a letter to Mr. WM. PRICE, denying that he has been or intends to be an applicant for office under the new Administration; that he has indorsed no candidate, nor will he do so unless his advice is asked by the appointing power; that he has never prepared, or begun to prepare, a proclamation to the people regarding the crisis, consequently none could have been destroyed, as was reported, and that had he ever doubted the correctness of the stand taken by him regarding the call of a Convention he should consider his course as fully indorsed by the refusal of Deleware, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina to call Conventions.

HON A. J. DONELSON'S PLAN.

In a letter to Hon. H. S. FOOTE, Hon. A. J. DONELSON recommends as a last resort that a Convention of Delegates from the Border States shall assemble at Frankfort, (Ky.,) to endeavor to agree upon some plan of adjustment, and in case of their failure to effect this that the Border States shall call a general Convention of all the Southern States, for the purpose of forming such a Federal Government as may be deemed necessary to promote their happiness, prosperity and independence, *as a separate Confederacy.*

FROM FORT SUMPTER.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Courier* publishes a letter written by an officer in Fort Sumpter to a friend in that place. It is dated March 9, and the following is an extract:

"It is almost an age, seemingly, since we came over the channel from Fort Moultrie—it is, in fact, some ten weeks only. I had been there through the entire Summer—during which time my health had been improving, and was very well generally, until compelled to inhabit the damp and unhealthy vaults that constitute Fort Sumpter. We are awaiting, not without considerable anxiety, the decision at Washington, that will proclaim a war in which we shall be called upon to take an early part, or that may continue peace to the land. Just now the question seems to be simply as to reinforcing us. Could you stand upon these walls and look down upon the formidable preparations made to keep out such a force, some doubt might arise as to the practicability of sending a mere handful of men for such a purpose. In fact, a small force must be defeated in the attempt—*an expedition large enough to secure success, in the present state of divided opinion at the North, can hardly be raised in sufficient time to effect the purpose.* You will know sooner than we if such reinforcements are sent—whether war or peace is to be the policy of the new Administration. If the former, you will be deep y interested, I know, since you have a friend among the seventy odd who are expected to hold, successfully, against enormous odds, a fort that requires six or seven hundred to make a sure thing of it. But we shall try to do our utmost duty, trusting in God much, and much in our able commander."

A PATRIOTIC CONSUL.

J. W. QUIGGLE, U. S. Consul at Antwerp, issued the following notice on Feb. 22, having learned that American shipmasters in that port were preparing disunion standards:

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
ANTWERP, Feb. 21, 1861.

To the Commanders of American Ships in the Port of Antwerp:

Will you allow me to remind you that to-morrow, the 22d day of February, is the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON. In view of the unhappy and distracted condition of our glorious country, it is my intention to unfold largely the national flag, at the Consulate, in the morning, at 10 o'clock, and I respectfully request that *all* of you, no matter where you may be destined to, will hoist upon your ships, at the same time, the flag of our Union.

I have the [illegible], very respectfully,
[illegible] GGLE, U. S. Consul.

Every ship [illegible] request.

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH'S REMINISCENCES.

Hon. NICHOLAS RANNEY, of St. Louis, publishes the appended letter:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 11, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I was present at the Battle of Beekmantown, and commanded the detachment which received the first fire from the British army, just before the battalion of regulars, under Major WOOL, wheeled into the road near me. I was engaged in the survey here, and from your description of it I have no doubt that you belonged to that gallant band, as stated in your letter. I also saw poor Lieut. RUSH as he was led off immediately after he received his death-wound; and I distinctly recollect the night sortie from Fort Bowen by your gallant band of volunteers for that enterprise, under the command of the brave Capt. MCGLASHAN.

And I am happy to learn that one who fought gallantly for the defense of our country against its public enemies is now anxious to avert the horrors of a civil war, whilst he is contending manfully for all the rights of his adopted State, to keep the Union, or what there is now left of it, together so long as there is any hope of doing so by compromise and conciliation.

Yours, with respect, R. M. WALWORTH.

AN ABLE SPEECH BY HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE delivered an able speech in Louisville on the evening of March 16. After reviewing the history of our troubles, he expressed the belief that the remedy was still to be found in the Union. He showed how Georgia had been rushed out of the Union against the wishes of her people; sketched the transactions of the Peace Conference, and gave it as his firm conviction that the Free States would give the South all the guarantees which they desired. Then Mr. GUTHRIE alluded to the condition of the Confederate States. They were arming, and submitting of course to heavy taxation. They had guaranteed the free navigation of the Mississippi, but were not to be thanked for that, since the right had been secured by treaty with Great Britain. He deprecated the precipitation which the seceding States had displayed; urged that Kentucky was perfectly safe in the old Union, while she would be continually assailed should she go with the C. S. A., and insisted that there was no necessity at all for arming the State. There is to be no civil war. He believed LINCOLN to be an honest man, who would march to the music of the Union, and that there would be no war unless Mr. LINCOLN and his party were the most blood-thirsty beings in the world, which he did not believe. He was opposed to shaking hands with those who had deserted them in times of peril, and as he had been born in the Union, he hoped to die in its bosom.

WHAT ARKANSAS WILL DO.

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns from a reliable source at Little Rock, that "the ordinance of secession will be voted down by thirty-nine to thirty-five." "A *conditional* ordinance of secession is being debated, with a clause referring it back to the people for ratification or rejection;" but, our correspondent adds, that "even that cannot pass." It seems to be understood that the Convention will pass resolutions approving the propositions of Missouri and Virginia for a conference of the Border Slave States, and provide for sending five delegates to said Conference or Convention, and agree with Virginia to hold said Conference at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th of May. The Convention, having taken this action, will probably adjourn early this week—perhaps over to some day next Fall, subject to be called together sooner by the President. Our correspondent adds: "One thing is very certain—Arkansas is not going now to secede, and you may confidently deny any statement or rumor to the contrary. A majority will vote against *any sort of secession ordinance.*"

ALABAMA RATIFIES.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of March 14 has this paragraph:

"The booming of cannon gave notice on yesterday to the citizens of Montgomery, and the balance of mankind, that the people of Alabama, through their delegates in Convention, had solemnly ratified the Constitution recently framed by the Congress here assembled. Messrs. Brooks, Earnest, Cochran, Morgan, Jemison and Green made speeches in favor of the adoption. The vote was eighty-seven for to five against the Constitution. We congratulate the people upon the prompt action on the part of their representatives, and are satisfied that the Constitution will be an enduring monument to the wisdom of its framers."

THE SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Republican* of Monday, in noticing the proceedings of the caucus on Saturday night, which came near nominating WALDO P. JOHNSON, who has been elected United States Senator, says that he is from the Southwest, and that he is so nearly akin to a Secessionist that nobody would ever know him from one. This information, though not very satisfactory, is all we have regarding Mr. GREEN's successor.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Richmond *Whig* sketches the course which the Virginia State Convention is likely to pursue. Resolutions will be adopted indicating the constitutional amendment which will be satisfactory to Virginia. These will afford the basis for action to be taken by a Border State Convention which will assemble at Frankfort or Nashville, and when modified or altered in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by that body, they will be submitted to the people of the North for action. If these are accepted, the Union will be preserved; if not, the Border States will withdraw and unite with such States, slaveholding and non slaveholding, as may adopt them. New-England and the Northwest, the *Whig* thinks, will be driven off by this course, while New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will go with the Slave Border States. Ultimately all the other States of the present Union will come into the new Confederacy. A rather complicated programme. The *Whig* has this paragraph:

"We understand that MYERS W. FISHER, Esq., a secession member of the Convention from Northampton, deliberately proposed to the members from the West, on yesterday, that the secession members from the East would yield what the West demanded, in regard to taxation of slaves, *provided* the Western members would vote for an ordinance of secession. This proposition must strike every mind as a most remarkable and extraordinary one. It will especially cause the slaveholders of the East to wonder and marvel not a little. Besides, it is a confession of weakness and defeat on the part of the Secessionists themselves."

MR. ROBERT TYLER'S VIEWS.

Mr. ROBERT TYLER has written a letter expressing the opinion that the abandonment of Fort Sumpter will only retard, and not prevent the secession of the Border States. There are only two ways, in his view, of restoring a union with the Gulf States, and keeping the Border States firm. One is by amending the Constitution as the South desires. There is but little hope of accomplishing this. The other is by accepting the Constitution of the C. S. A. The ground which it takes on the Slavery question is in accordance with Democratic doctrine, and Mr. TYLER hints very strongly that he is disposed to travel in that direction.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual performance in aid of the American Dramatic Fund takes place to night at this establishment. SHAKESPEARE's tragedy of "Macbeth" will be performed, with Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as the hero, Mr. CHAS. FISHER as *Macduff*, Mme. ANNA BISHOP as *Hecate*, and Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN as *Lady Macbeth*. The object for which the performance is given, as well as its meritorious character, entitle it to the warmest consideration of the public.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A somewhat diluted version of AUBER's "Bayadere," was produced here on Tuesday evening, and, thanks to the terpsichorean efforts of Signora GALLETTI, was a success. The musical features of the work are not preserved in a very conscientious manner; in fact, the story only is retained with anything like fidelity, and this only for spectacular and ballet purposes. The version, such as it is, is cleanly put upon the stage, and can hardly fail to make a good impression on those who have not seen the work from whence it is derived. It excites our surprise, however, that, with the material at the command of the management, so little of the original music should be given, and that little so badly. The scenery and costumes are both excellent.

BENEFIT.—We learn with pleasure that a grand testimonial benefit will shortly be given to Mme. ANNA BISHOP—an English singer, who has deserved well of the public, but who has not met with her just reward. The performance will be on a large scale, and will probably take place at Niblo's Garden.

CHARITY CONCERT.—We call attention to the Concert at Dodworth's this evening, at 8 o'clock, in behalf of the German and Italian Industrial Schools. Very distinguished artists have volunteered their services for the occasion.

New-Jersey.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLE BY A RUNNER—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Friday last a German, about 70 years of age, arrived in Jersey City by the New-York and Erie cars, on his way to Germany. As is alleged, he was met at the cars by a runner named WM. BASCHE, who keeps an office in Exchange-place. The old man was induced to go to this office with BASCHE, and there bargained for a passage ticket in the steamer which was to sail on the following day. He had with him a draft for $1,200 on a New-York bank, which BASCHE got possession of to get it cashed, and out of which he was to receive the passage money. The old man then went to a German boarding-house in Mercer-street, near Greene, with his baggage. BASCHE deposited the draft in his own name at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank in Jersey City, and on Monday he drew the money, since which time he has been missing. The old man has not been seen or heard of since Saturday morning last, and his baggage still remains at the boarding-house. The matter was brought before Justice BEDFORD, yesterday, by a partner of BASCHE'S, but as the old man was the only person that could make a complaint, the Judge could do nothing in the matter.

COLLISION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a collision occurred near the Bergen Cut. A heavy freight train of the New-York and Erie Road, which left Jersey City at 10 o'clock, was stopped near the junction to flag or wait a train due from the West, there being but a single track between that point and the slaughter-house, but neglecting, as is stated, to send back a warning signal. While standing there, the 10 o'clock train for Newark came through the cut and was within 200 yards of the Erie train before they observed the danger. The brakes were put down and the speed of the cars was considerably diminished, but a collision took place. The engine struck with sufficient force to break off the smoke pipe, demolish the head light and do other damage. There was no person injured. The passengers were delayed over an hour, until another engine was procured.

FIRE AT ELIZABETH—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large stable belonging to A. DIELENBECK, proprietor of the Union Hotel at Elizabeth. Owing to there being a considerable quantity of hay in the barn, the flames spread rapidly and the firemen were only able to save some wagons, carriages, sleighs, &c., and to prevent the spread of the fire. Four valuable horses were burned to death. Two of them were owned by Mr. DIELENBECK, and the other two by FRANCIS SAYER and JOHN A. DIX. Mr. DIELENBECK'S loss was about $1,500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE FREE ACADEMY LIBRARY—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT—SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, Commissioner DAVENPORT in the Chair.

Mr. STOUT stated that the School-house No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, was now completed, and invited the Board to visit and inspect the same on the 25th inst.

The special order of the evening—the consideration of the report of the Committee on a Fire-proof Library for the Free Academy—was taken up and discussed, and finally laid over until the second meeting in April.

The annual report of the City Superintendent of Schools, presented in December last, was distributed in printed form.

From this report, comprising about 100 pages, we extract the following statistics:

There are in the City of New-York fifty-one Grammar Schools for boys, fifty for girls, fifty Primary Departments, and forty Primary Schools; a Free Academy for boys; three Normal Schools—one for female teachers, one for male and one for colored teachers of both sexes; twenty-three Evening Schools for males, twenty for females, and two for colored persons, male and female, and ten Corporate Schools, sharing in the distribution of the public money.

The whole number of the teachers in the several schools under the jurisdiction of the Board is 1,548, of whom 1,368 are females, and 180 males. Of this number 173 hold State certificates of qualification, 27 are graduates of the State Normal Schools, and the remainder hold certificates from this Department.

The whole number of pupils in these several institutions (exclusive of the Normal Schools) on the 1st day of October last, was 65,226, viz.:

Free Academy	320	Primary Schools	26,917
Boys' Gram. Schools	25,532	Colored Schools	2,291
Girls' Gram. Schools	20,670	Evening Schools	15,567
Primary Departm'ts	66,429	Corporate Schools	7,009
Total			165,236

Being an increase of 3,398 over the number under instruction during the preceding year.

Of this number, 39,957 have attended school during the entire school year; 17 940 for eight months, and less than ten; 19,364 for six months, and less than eight; 26 672 for two months, and less than four; and 32,664 for a period less than two months.

The average attendance of pupils in the several Grammar, Primary and Corporate Schools during the past year, as ascertained in the mode prescribed by law, was 57,452, or about 39 per cent., being an increase over the average attendance of last year of 2,336.

The examinations of the past year, the Superintendent says, show a perceptible improvement upon previous years in the progress of the pupils. He recommends that such changes be made in the course of study in the Common Schools, as shall furnish the pupils with a more complete and practical education at the age at which a large portion of them are compelled to leave the schools, than is furnished by the present course. He also recommends that instruction be given upon "the structure, nature and functions of our political institutions—on the relations subsisting between the General and State Governments, and the jurisdiction and powers of each; on the general principles of political economy, as they relate to taxation, internal improvements, &c., &c., in order to prepare the rising generation for the responsible duties of American citizens.

The report of the Committee on Teachers, making important changes in the principle on which teachers' salaries are based, the substance of which has already been published, was taken up, and elicited considerable discussion. Mr. WARREN strongly opposed the report, particularly that feature of it which reduces the salaries of female teachers. He claimed that females were better teachers than males, and there was no good reason why they should not be paid as much for their services as males. Some of the Wards appeared to take pride in the low rate of their school expenses; and how was this low rate attained? By reducing the salary of female teachers to $125 per annum, a sum on which it was impossible for any teacher to live honestly and respectably.

Mr. GALVAN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. FARR and Mr. GUNTHER advocated the adoption of the report, which they denied was designed to reduce the salaries of female teachers, but only to equalize them.

Mr. WATERBURY spoke against the report, and pending his remarks the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT, ETC.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday—the President, Mr. VERPLANCK, in the Chair.

Mr. CASSERLY, the Clerk, made a statement as follows: He had learned from good authority that some of the farmers in Queens County have been in the habit of hiring emigrants with families, and, as an economical arrangement placing the women and children in the Poorhouse; the husband being employed six days in the week, and then being permitted to spend the seventh (Sunday) with their families in the "County house."

The President remarked. "That is pretty shrewd," and inquired, "What can be done about it?"

The old Committees held over.

The weekly statement shows that 1,366 emigrants arrived during the week, making a total of 6,131 since the 1st of January; to same date last year, 5,667, the increase over last year, 464. Aggregate receipts to March 13, $28,785 27; since, for commutation, &c., $1,848; making, with balance of $1,221 in bank Jan. 1, $31,854 69. Disbursements, $26,758 14; current expenses, $1,530 54; balance in bank, $3,566 01. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN INTEMPERATE MAN.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Catharine-street, upon the body of a man which was found floating in the water at that point. It appeared from the testimony that the name of the deceased was JAMES HEALY [illegible] his family at [illegible].133 Mott-street, and kept a [illegible] aloon at No. 13[illegible] er-street. It was also deceased was [illegible] temperate habits, and [illegible] about three [illegible] since informed his friends [illegible] ath would [illegible]e after St. Patrick's day. Early on Sunday evening he left his place of business, remarking that he was going to see his brother who lived in Cherry-street. Instead, however, of going there, he went to the pier at the foot of Catharine-street, and after walking about a few minutes, lowered himself into the water. A private watchman observed him and threw him a rope, but he refused to take hold of it and was drowned. A verdict of suicide by drowning was readered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged forty-five years.

ADORNMENT OF THE "CITY FATHERS."—With a due sense of their own importance, the Common Council have presented themselves each with a gold badge, at a cost of $12 or $15 a piece. The testimonial of official individuality consists of the City coat-of-arms, in relief, and about the size of a dime, surrounded by a band, on the front surface of which is inscribed the wearer's name, "Councilman" or "Alderman," district represented, and "1861." Entire, the emblem is oval-shaped, about 1¾ inches long by ¾ of an inch wide. Last year's badges were made of silver, and cost $7 each, but they were thought to be too large, and were not sufficiently costly in other respects to suit the fancies of the "City Fathers," some of whom carry the last burnished sign on their breasts, as an ornamental pin, while others hide them behind the lapels of coats or vests.

A FACT, SIR!—Last Saturday, at Chambers in the Supreme Court, where as usual the Clerk was kept very busy calling divers cases, a lawyer rushed up to him in hot haste with a bundle of papers in his hand and said, "Call ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will you?" The Clerk, who does not always have time to stop and consider the peculiarities of the names he is requested to call, immediately cried out at the top of his voice, "Is ABRAHAM LINCOLN in Court?" The effect was, of course, a burst of laughter from all present, except the presiding Justice, a man of morose mien, who put on what among members of the Bar is called "one of his bad oyster faces," and turned to the consideration of a point of law.

EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET.—The project of extending Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, first introduced to the Board of Councilmen in 1859, is now before them for the third time. The same parties and the same arguments appear, *pro* and *con.*, which came up at the original hearing before the Committee on Streets, with the addition of Messrs. MORGAN JONES, President of the Board of Councilmen, and Councilman PINCKNEY, in favor of the measure. A hearing was had yesterday at the City Hall, and the Committee adjourned one week, to give the interested parties another opportunity for the presentation of arguments and petitions.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT TO A MERCHANT.—Mr. NAZAIRE STRUELENS, senior member of the firm of STRUELENS & PALMERS, confectioners, at No. 68 Duane-street, met a shocking death, yesterday afternoon, by falling through the hatchway of his establishment, from the third story to the sub-cellar. No person witnessed the accident, and when the unfortunate gentleman was found life was quite extinct. Scarcely three months have passed since Mr. STRAUBLENS was severely injured by the fall of an elevator in his store, and on that occasion one of his laborers was killed. Mr. S. was a native of Belgium, 40 years of age. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.—A party of boys and girls, numbering between fifty and sixty, left the City yesterday afternoon for the West, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. This last company was gathered by the Children's Aid Society, and fitted up for new homes. The little orphans looked very joyful. A number of fine lads from the Newsboys' Lodging-house accompanied the children.

A BRUTAL PARENT.—Justice CONNOLLY yesterday committed an Irish laborer, named PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, for trial, charged with having beaten and kicked his son, a lad ten years of age, in so severe a manner that his life is dispaired of. The prisoner was grossly intoxicated at the time of his arrest. His son, who is insensible from the injuries, was placed in Bellevue Hospital.

BRAVE POLICEMEN.—In relation to the paragraph which appeared yesterday, the person implicated has called to say that whatever damage was done in the confectionery of the Frenchman, was done in sport, and that he was remunerated for his loss immediately afterwards. The Frenchman appreciates the joke, and expresses his entire satisfaction with the result. The person implicated is a fireman, and generally respected by all who know him.

A FATAL MISSTEP.—AUGUST HELLER, a German, aged 34 years, died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 99 Avenue A, in consequence of injuries received last Tuesday. The deceased made a misstep while ascending the stairs, and, falling to the bottom, had his skull fractured. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body.

FIRE IN A GROCERY.—A fire occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the grocery store occupied by WM. HARPER, at No. 381 Bowery. The stock in the store was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $300; covered by insurance of $1,250 in the Hudson Insurance Company. The injury to the building will not exceed $50; insured. The cause of the fire was not divulged.

FIRE IN A FANCY GOODS STORE.—At 6½ o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the fancy goods store No. 308 Bowery, in consequence of the carelessness of one of the clerks while lighting the gas. Mr. HUGH CALL, the proprietor, estimated the damage to his stock at $500; insured for $2,000 in the Market Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A TINSMITH'S SHOP.—Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a pot of composition for roofing boiled over in TIMOTHY FLYNN'S tinsmith shop, No. 7 Carlisle-street, and set fire to the premises. About $100 damage was done; uninsured.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—A letter-bag for the United States squadron in the East Indies will be put up at the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, to go out in a vessel to sail the 1st of April. The vessels of this squadron are the *Hartford*, *John Adams*, *Vandalia* and *Saganaw*.

The Slave Captain Not Heard From.

CULLIGAN NOT ARRESTED—LOOKING FOR BAIL.

Upon learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, the late Deputy Marshal CULLIGAN, it is rumored, took the first steamer for—Jersey City, in which vicinity he is at present staying at the house of an acquaintance until he can arrange with some of his friends to become his bail in the sum of $5,000. Unless he succeeds in doing this, he would be subjected to the inconvenience of taking up his abode in the quarters recently vacated by Capt LATHAM, until the sitting of the Grand Jury. Adopting the theory that, being in New-Jersey, he is out of the United States, he intends, it is understood, to take things easy, until he can arrange his bonds, when he will show himself, and abide the result of an investigation of his conduct. There are strong predictions, on the other hand, that he will continue to make himself scarce hereabout for a long time to come.

Nothing has been heard from the Marshals South or at the Eastward, who were telegraphed to by Marshal RYNDERS, touching LATHAM. One theory is that the white escape was planned with reference to his taking passage by the Philadelphia steamers, and that he left by one of the steamers of Sandford's line, which would land him at Cape May, from which he would be able to cross to Lewes Breakwater, where the *Cora* was probably in waiting for him. LATHAM was a fine-looking man, about five feet ten inches in height, light complexion, with light hair and whiskers, large, prominent, light eyes, and having the look of a German or Dane. He will probably endeavor to pass as a Spaniard.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Lieut. H. R. Pease, of the United States Army; J. A. Rockwell, of Norwich, Conn; N. White, of New-Hampshire; P. C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport, and N. S. Schemerhorn and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; F. J. Stevenson and R. Redpath and lady, of Montreal; H. S. Tappan, W. Dehon, W. Carpenter and G. R. Fiske, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. E. McEwen, of Tennessee; E. Toby, of St. Louis; A. E. Holman, of California, and F. P. Walker and C. Ferguson, of the U. S. Coast Survey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel J. Wright, of Texas; J. L. Barnes, of Buffalo; H. Barnes, of Detroit; A. B. Day, of Baltimore; L. S. Delaplaine, of Wheeling, Va.; A. C. Baker, of New-Hampshire, and P. Moorehead, of Indiana, are at the Astor House.

Hons Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany, and Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; E. C. Delavan and H. Ransom, of Boston; J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore; J. Edgar Thompson and W. F. Leach, of Philadelphia, and S. B. Phillips and J. W. Rice, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. M. Cuyler, of Savannah, Geo.; E. Possier, of New York; J. Wheeler, of Philadelphia; D. S. Hart, of Charleston and C. S. Wilder, of Rochester, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. C. Bell, of Peekskill, and D. D. Winter, of London, are at the Albemarle House.

BROOKLYN